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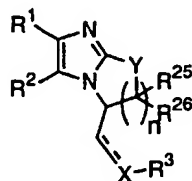
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(54) Title: JUN KINASE INHIBITORS



(I)

(57) Abstract: The present invention provides novel compounds of
formula (I) and their use in the inhibition of c-Jun N-terminal kinases.
The present invention further provides the use of these compounds in
medicine, in particular in the prevention and/or treatment of neurode-
generative disorders related to apoptosis and/or inflammation.

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Jun Kinase Inhibitors

The present invention relates to novel compounds, their use in the inhibition of c-Jun N-terminal kinases, their use in medicine and particularly in the prevention and/or treatment of neurodegenerative disorders related to apoptosis and/or inflammation. The invention also provides processes for manufacture of said compounds, compositions containing them and processes for manufacturing such compositions.

- 10 c-Jun N-terminal kinases (hereinafter referred to as "JNKs") are members of the mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) family. JNKs are involved in response to various stimuli, including proinflammatory cytokines and environmental stress. JNKs, and JNK3 in particular, play an important role during apoptotic death of cells and therefore have been implicated in various
- 15 disorders including stroke, traumatic brain injury and other neurodegenerative diseases such as Parkinson disease, Alzheimer disease and others. Since JNK activity is a physiological regulator of AP-1 transcriptional activity, JNK inhibitors are expected to reduce inflammatory response.
- 20 Apoptosis is a form of cell death in which the cell actively participates in its own destruction in a process involving a characteristic series of biochemical and morphological changes which are regulated by specific cell death genes. The apoptotic cell death is a process that has been observed in the developing mammalian nervous system. In mice, the inactivation by homologous
- 25 recombination of genes that encode proteins that promote apoptosis, such as the caspase-3 or the Bax protein, prevents developmental neuronal cell death. The destruction of genes that encode cell death suppressors such as Bcl-x, leads to enhanced neuronal cell death. There is increasing evidence that apoptosis plays an important role in the pathology of acute and chronic neurodegenerative

diseases. For example, in transgenic mice overexpressing the anti-apoptotic Bcl-2 protein in the nervous system there is a decrease in infarct volume following cerebral ischemia. Similarly, injection of the caspase inhibitor BAF reduces neuronal cell death following hypoxia/ischaemia in neonatal rats.

- 5 Another example is spinal muscular atrophy (a motor neuron disease) where loss of function mutations in the SMN gene is associated with the disease. Recent data has shown that the wild type SMN protein binds to Bcl-2 and co-operates with it to inhibit apoptosis. These results suggest that inhibitors of neuronal apoptosis could be beneficial in the treatment of human
- 10 neurodegenerative diseases. There is increasing evidence that neuronal apoptosis is an important pathological feature of stroke, traumatic brain injury and other neurodegenerative diseases. Therefore, pharmacotherapy using inhibitors of neuronal apoptosis may provide a therapeutic benefit in neurodegenerative conditions.

15

A number of groups have studied the mechanisms of neuronal cell death using *in vitro* cell culture systems and the results suggest that in some systems the transcription factor c-Jun is activated by the removal of survival signals and promotes cell death.

20

- Antibodies specific for c-Jun protected NGF-deprived rat sympathetic neurones from apoptosis. Analogous neuroprotection due to expression of a c-Jun dominant negative mutant has been demonstrated, whereas overexpression of wild type c-Jun protein was sufficient to induce apoptosis in the presence of
- 25 NGF. Estus and co-workers recently showed that an increase in c-Jun RNA levels occurs in cortical neurones undergoing apoptosis after treatment with β -amyloid peptide. It has also been shown that c-Jun is required for apoptosis in cerebellar granule neurones deprived of survival signals.

c-Jun is activated by JNKs, which phosphorylate its transcriptional activation domain. In humans there are three JNK genes : JNK1, JNK2 and JNK3. The RNAs encoding JNK1 and JNK2 are expressed in many tissues, including the brain, but JNK3 is restricted to the nervous system and to a smaller extent the heart and testes.

JNKs are strongly activated in cellular responses to various stresses such as UV radiation, heat shock, osmotic shock, DNA-damaging agents, and proinflammatory cytokines such as TNF α , IL-1 β and others. Upstream regulators of the JNK pathway include kinases such as SEK1, MKK7 and MEKK1. There is evidence that Jun kinase activity is required for neuronal apoptosis *in vitro*. Overexpression of MEKK1 in sympathetic neurones increased c-Jun protein levels and phosphorylation and induced apoptosis in the presence of NGF indicating that activation of the Jun kinase pathway can trigger neuronal cell death. The Jun kinase pathway has been shown to be necessary for the death of differentiated PC12 cells deprived of NGF. Furthermore, compound CEP-1347, which inhibits the c-Jun pathway (upstream of Jun kinase), protects motor neurones against cell death induced by survival factor withdrawal.

In JNK3 homozygous (-/-) knockout mice, epileptic seizures and death of hippocampal CA3 neurones induced by injection of kainic acid is blocked. This indicates that JNK3 is involved in certain forms of neuronal cell death *in vivo*. It is also a critical component of GluR6-mediated excitotoxicity. Furthermore, JNK3 (-/-) mice appear to develop normally and are viable suggesting that JNK3 is not essential for development or viability.

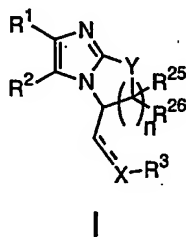
Strong nuclear JNK3 immunoreactivity in the brain CA1 neurones of patients with acute hypoxia suggests that JNK3 is involved in hypoxia-related

neurodegeneration. Transient hypoxia, may also trigger apoptosis through JNK signaling pathway in developing brain neurones.

Furthermore, JNK3 immunoreactivity is colocalized with Alzheimer disease-
5 affected neurones. Moreover JNK3 is related to neurofibrillary pathology of Alzheimer disease. In particular, JNK3 induces robust phosphorylation of amyloid precursor protein (APP) thus affecting its metabolism in disease state.

The present inventors have provided compounds which are inhibitors of c-Jun
10 N-terminal kinases.

The first aspect of the invention therefore relates to a compound of formula I as illustrated below:



15

wherein Y is CH₂ or NH,

R²⁵ and R²⁶ are both hydrogen or R²⁵ and R²⁶ together are carbonyl;

20 n is 1 or 2;

the bond C—X is a single or a double bond;

R¹ is aryl, substituted aryl, heterocyclyl or substituted heterocyclyl wherein the
25 optionally substituted aryl or heterocyclyl groups is optionally fused to a partially unsaturated or fully saturated five to seven membered ring containing

zero to three heteroatoms, and each substitutable carbon atom in R^1 , including the optional fused ring, is optionally and independently substituted by one or more of halogen, C_{1-4} alkyl, haloalkyl, OR, SR, OH, NO_2 , CN, NH_2 , NHR, NR_2 , NHCOR, NHCONHR, NHCONR₂, NRCOR, $NHCO_2R$, CO_2R , CO_2H , COR, 5 CONHR, CONR₂, $S(O)_2R$, $SONH_2$, $S(O)R$, SO_2NHR , or $NHS(O)_2R$; and each saturated carbon in the optional fused ring is further optionally and independently substituted by =O, =S, =NNHR, NNR_2 , =N-OR, =NNHCOR, =NNHCO₂R, =NNSO₂R, or =NR; and each substitutable nitrogen atom in R^1 is optionally substituted by R, COR, SO_2R or CO_2R ; wherein R is H, C_{1-4} alkyl or 10 haloalkyl;

R^2 is an optionally substituted heterocyclic group;

X is CHR^{16} , CR^{16} , NR^{16} , C=O, $NR^{16}CO$, O, S, $S(O)$ or $S(O)_2$, wherein R^{16} is 15 hydrogen, C_{1-4} alkyl optionally substituted with one or more of OR^{20} , $NR^{20}R^{21}$ or aryl, where R^{20} and R^{21} are independently H, aryl or C_{1-4} alkyl;

R^3 is H, optionally substituted C_{1-10} alkyl, optionally substituted alkylaryl, aryl, substituted aryl, optionally substituted alkylheterocyclyl, heterocyclyl wherein 20 the groups are optionally substituted by one or more of C_{1-4} alkyl, aryl, heterocyclyl, alkylaryl, halogen, haloalkyl, OR^{15} , SR^{15} , NO_2 , CN, NR^{15}_2 , NHR^{15} , NHCOR¹⁵, $NR^{15}COR^{15}$, $NR^{15}CONR^{15}_2$, $NHCO_2R^{15}$, CO_2R^{15} , COR¹⁵, CONR¹⁵₂, SOR^{15} , SO_2R^{15} , $SONR^{15}_2$, $NHS(O)_2R^{15}$; or substituted heterocyclyl wherein the optionally substituted aryl or heterocyclyl group is optionally fused 25 to one or more partially unsaturated or fully saturated five to seven membered ring containing zero to three heteroatoms and wherein each substitutable carbon atom including the optional fused ring, is optionally and independently substituted by one or more of H, C_{1-4} alkyl, aryl, heterocyclyl, alkylaryl, halogen, haloalkyl, OR^{15} , SR^{15} , OH, NO_2 , CN, NH_2 , NHR¹⁵, NR^{15}_2 , NHCOR¹⁵,

NHCONHR¹⁵, NHCONR¹⁵₂, NR¹⁵COR¹⁵, NHCO₂R¹⁵, CO₂R¹⁵, CO₂H, COR¹⁵,
 CONHR¹⁵, CONR¹⁵₂, S(O)₂R¹⁵, SONH₂, S(O)R¹⁵, SO₂NHR¹⁵, or NHS(O)₂R¹⁵
 and wherein each saturated carbon in the fused ring is further optionally and
 independently substituted by =O, =S, =NNHR¹⁵, NNR¹⁵₂, =N-OR¹⁵,
 5 =NNHCOR¹⁵, =NNHCO₂R¹⁵, =NNSO₂R¹⁵, or =NR¹⁵; wherein each
 substitutable nitrogen atom is optionally substituted by H, or C₁₋₄ alkyl, COR¹⁵,
 SO₂R¹⁵ or CO₂R¹⁵, wherein R¹⁵ is H, C₁₋₄ alkyl, haloalkyl, or optionally
 substituted alkylaryl;
 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

10

Where a group contains two or more R¹⁵ moieties, each of the R¹⁵ moieties is
 independently H, C₁₋₄ alkyl, haloalkyl, or optionally substituted alkylaryl.

Preferably the heterocyclic group of R³ is pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl,
 15 pyridazinyl, quinolyl, isoquinolyl, quinazolinyl, imidazolyl, isoamyl,
 benzimidazolyl, furyl, thiophenyl, pyridyl, phenanthrolinyl. Preferably the aryl
 group of R³ is phenyl or naphthyl.

If X is NR¹⁶, R¹⁶ and R³ can together form a fully saturated, partially
 20 unsaturated and unsaturated four to seven membered ring, aryl, substituted aryl,
 heterocyclyl or substituted heterocyclyl ring containing up to three heteroatoms,
 wherein the ring structure is optionally fused to a partially unsaturated or fully
 saturated five to seven membered ring containing zero to three heteroatoms,
 and wherein each substitutable carbon atom in the ring including the optional
 25 fused ring, is optionally and independently substituted by C₁₋₄ alkyl, aryl,
 alkylaryl, halogen, OR²², SR²², OH, CO, NO₂, CN, NH₂, NHR²², NR²²₂,
 NHCOR²², NHCONHR²², NHCONR²²₂, NRCOR²², NHCO₂R²², CO₂R²²,
 CO₂H, COR²², CONHR²², CONR²²₂, S(O)₂R²², SONH₂, S(O)R²², SO₂NHR²²,
 or NHS(O)₂R²² and wherein each saturated carbon in the fused ring is further

optionally and independently substituted by =O, =S, =NNHR²², NNR²², =N-OR²², =NNHCOR²², =NNHCO₂R²², =NNSO₂R²², or =NR²²; wherein each substitutable nitrogen atom in the ring structure is optionally substituted by R²², COR²², SO₂R²² or CO₂R²², where R²² is hydrogen or C₁₋₄ alkyl.

5

If X is CHR¹⁶ or CR¹⁶, R¹⁶ and R³ can together form a fully saturated, partially unsaturated and unsaturated four to seven membered ring, aryl, substituted aryl, heterocyclyl or substituted heterocyclyl ring containing up to three heteroatoms, wherein the ring structure is optionally fused to a partially unsaturated or fully saturated five to seven membered ring containing zero to three heteroatoms, and wherein each substitutable carbon atom in the ring including the optional fused ring, is optionally and independently substituted by C₁₋₄ alkyl, aryl, alkylaryl, halogen, OR²², SR²², OH, CO, NO₂, CN, NH₂, NHR²², NR²², NHCOR²², NHCONHR²², NHCONR²², NRCOR²², NHCO₂R²², CO₂R²², CO₂H, COR²², CONHR²², CONR²², S(O)₂R²², SONH₂, S(O)R²², SO₂NHR²², or NHS(O)₂R²² and wherein each saturated carbon in the fused ring is further optionally and independently substituted by =O, =S, =NNHR²², NNR²², =N-OR²², =NNHCOR²², =NNHCO₂R²², =NNSO₂R²², or =NR²²; wherein each substitutable nitrogen atom in the ring structure is optionally substituted by R²², COR²², SO₂R²² or CO₂R²², where R²² is hydrogen or C₁₋₄ alkyl.

Preferably, the heterocyclic group of R² is 4-pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl, quinolyl, isoquinolinyl, quinazolin-4-yl, 1-imidazolyl, isoamyl or benzimidazolyl, the heterocyclyl is optionally substituted with one or more of NHR⁴, NR⁴R⁵, SR⁴, S(O)R⁴, S(O)₂R⁴, or OR⁴ wherein R⁴ and R⁵ are independently H, optionally substituted C₁₋₁₀ alkyl, optionally substituted alkylaryl, or optionally substituted alkylheterocyclyl; wherein the substituents are OR⁶ or NR⁶R⁷ where R⁶ and R⁷ are independently H or C₁₋₄ alkyl; and the alkyl group is methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, i-propyl, cyclopropyl, substituted cyclopropyl for example CH₂-

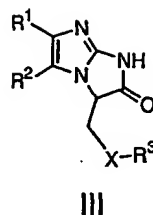
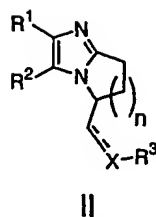
cyclopropyl, n-butyl, i-butyl, s-butyl, t-butyl, cyclobutyl, substituted cyclobutyl, pentyl, cyclopentyl, substituted cyclopentyl, hexyl, cyclohexyl, substituted cyclohexyl, heptyl, cycloheptyl, substituted cycloheptyl, octyl, cyclooctyl, or substituted cyclooctyl wherein the optionally substituted cycloalkyl group is
5 optionally fused to a partially unsaturated or fully saturated five to seven membered ring containing zero to three heteroatoms.

For the purposes of this invention, alkyl relates to both straight chain and branched alkyl radicals of 1 to 10 carbon atoms, preferably 1 to 8 carbon atoms
10 and most preferably 1 to 4 carbon atoms including but not limited to methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, sec-butyl, isobutyl, tert-butyl n-pentyl, n-hexyl, n-heptyl, n-octyl. The term alkyl also encompasses cycloalkyl radicals including but not limited to cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, CH₂-cyclopropyl or CH₂-cyclobutyl. Cycloalkyl groups may be optionally substituted or fused to one or
15 more aryl, heterocyclyl or cycloalkyl group. Haloalkyl relates to an alkyl radical preferably having 1 to 4 carbon atoms substituted with one or more halide atoms for example CH₂CH₂Br, CF₃ or CCl₃.

Aryl relates to an aromatic hydrocarbon including but not limited to phenyl,
20 naphthyl, anthracenyl or phenanthracenyl. Heterocyclyl relates to a 5-10 membered ring system containing one or more heteroatoms selected from N, O or S. The heterocyclyl system can be fully saturated, partially saturated or unsaturated and includes but is not limited to pyridine, furan, pyrimidine, pyridazine, pyrazine, thiazole, thiophene, oxazole, thiadiazole, quinoline,
25 isoquinoline, triazole, imidazole, quinazoline, morpholine or benzimidazole. Halogen relates to F, Cl, Br or I.

Preferably a compound according the first aspect of the invention is a compound of formula II or III

9



wherein n is 1 or 2 and R^1 , R^2 , R^3 and X are as described above for formula I.

- 5 Preferably, R^1 is aryl or heterocyclyl, optionally substituted with one or more of alkyl, haloalkyl, halogen, OR, SR, SOR, NR_2 , wherein R is independently selected from hydrogen, C_{1-4} alkyl or haloalkyl.

More preferably the aryl group is phenyl or naphthyl, most preferably phenyl;
 10 the heterocyclyl group is preferably furanyl, thiophenyl, pyridyl or quinolinyl.

The halogen is preferably F, Cl or Br, more preferably F; the haloalkyl group is preferably CF_3 , the alkyl group is preferably methyl, ethyl or propyl.

- 15 Most preferably, R^1 is 4-fluorophenyl.

Preferably R^2 is selected from 4-pyridyl, 4-pyrimidinyl, 4-quinolyl, 6-isoquinolyl, 4-quinazolinyl, 1-imidazolyl, 1-benzimidazolyl and 6-benzimidazolyl, each of which is optionally substituted with SR^4 , $S(O)R^4$,
 20 $S(O)_2R^4$, OR^4 , NHR^4 , NR^4R^5 , wherein R^4 and R^5 are independently hydrogen, optionally substituted C_{1-8} alkyl, optionally substituted C_{1-6} alkylaryl or optionally substituted C_{1-6} alkylheterocyclyl, wherein the optional substituents are one or more of OR^6 or NR^6R^7 , wherein R^6 and R^7 are independently hydrogen or C_{1-4} alkyl.

10

More preferably R^2 is optionally substituted 4-pyridyl or 4-pyrimidinyl, most preferably optionally substituted 4-pyrimidinyl.

Preferably the alkyl group for R^2 is methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, i-propyl, 5 cyclopropyl, substituted cyclopropyl for example CH_2 -cyclopropyl, n-butyl, i-butyl, s-butyl, t-butyl, cyclobutyl, substituted cyclobutyl, n-pentyl, n-hexyl, n-heptyl, n-octyl; aryl is preferably phenyl and heterocyclyl is preferably pyridinyl or morpholinyl.

10 Preferably X is CHR^{16} , CR^{16} , O, S or NR^{16}

Where X is O, R^3 is preferably C_{1-8} alkyl, alkylaryl, alkylheterocyclyl, aryl, heterocyclyl or cycloalkyl optionally substituted with one or more of C_{1-4} alkyl, halogen, haloalkyl, aryl, alkylaryl, NO_2 , NH_2 , OR^{15}

15

Preferably aryl is phenyl or naphthyl; alkylaryl is preferably methyl or ethyl carrying one or more phenyl groups (for example $-CH_2Ph$, $-CHPh_2$ or $-C(Ph)_3$) wherein the aryl group may be substituted by any of the substituents discussed above e.g. methoxy; heterocyclyl is preferably 2-pyridyl, 4-pyridyl, 20 2-quinolinyl, 2-pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl, 2-quinoxaliny, 1-isoquinolinyl or 4-quinolinyl, pyridazinyl, more preferably 2-pyridyl or 4-pyridyl, the cycloalkyl group is a 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7 membered ring and can be fused to one or more aryl, heterocyclyl or cycloalkyl group.

25 Preferably phenyl groups are substituted with halogen, alkyl, haloalkyl, aryl alkylaryl, NO_2 , NH_2 or OR ; preferably naphthyl groups are optionally substituted with alkyl more preferably with methyl; preferably heterocyclyl groups are optionally substituted with halogen, haloalkyl, aryl, NO_2 , alkyl, CN or OR^{15} .

Preferably halogen is F, Cl or Br; alkyl is preferably methyl, ethyl, propyl or butyl, pentyl, hexyl, heptyl or octyl; haloalkyl is preferably CF₃; R¹⁵ is preferably methyl.

5

Where X is NR¹⁶, R¹⁶ is preferably hydrogen, or C₁₋₄ alkyl optionally substituted with OR²⁰ or NR²⁰R²¹ or heterocyclyl, wherein alkyl is more preferably methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, i-propyl or butyl, R²⁰ and R²¹ are independently hydrogen, aryl, preferably phenyl, or C₁₋₄ alkyl, preferably
10 methyl, wherein heterocyclyl is preferably pyridinyl, quinolinyl or isoquinolinyl;

R³ is preferably alkylaryl optionally substituted with OR¹⁵, alkyl or halogen, wherein the alkyl group is methyl, ethyl, propyl or butyl more preferably
15 methyl or ethyl, halogen is F, Cl or Br, R¹⁵ is alkyl preferably methyl or ethyl and aryl is preferably phenyl.

When X is NR¹⁶ and R¹⁶ and R³ can together form a fully saturated, partially saturated or unsaturated four to seven membered ring, R¹⁶ and R³ preferably
20 form morpholinyl, tetrahydroquinolinyl, pyridinyl, quinolinyl, isoquinolinyl, pyrrolidinyl, pyrrolyl, pyrazoyl, succinimidyl, tetrahydroisoquinolinyl, indolinyl or indolyl optionally substituted with one or more of aryl, alkylaryl, halogen or OR²² where R²² is C₁₋₄ alkyl, preferably methyl or ethyl, aryl is preferably phenyl, halogen is F, Cl or Br.

25

When X is CR¹⁶, R³ is preferably heterocyclyl such as pyridinyl, thiophenyl, or furanyl;

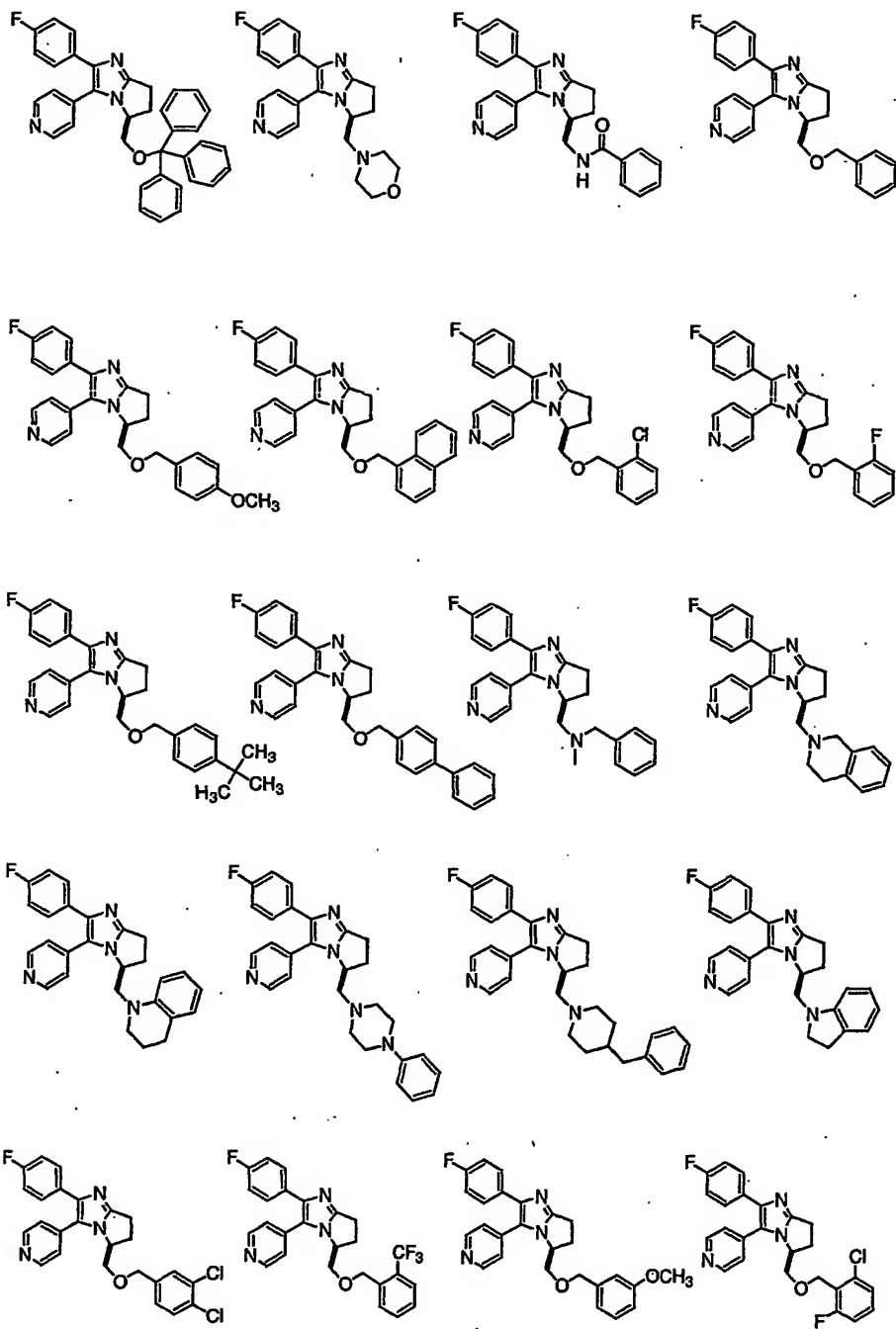
When X is CHR¹⁶, R³ is preferably cycloalkyl, heterocyclyl or aryl;
30

When X is CR¹⁶ or CHR¹⁶, R¹⁶ and R³ can together form a fully saturated, partially saturated or unsaturated four to seven membered ring, R¹⁶ and R³ preferably form cyclopentyl, phenyl, cyclohexyl; optionally substituted with one or more of aryl, alkylaryl, halogen or OR²² wherein R²² is C₁₋₄ alkyl
5 preferably methyl or ethyl, aryl is preferably phenyl, halogen is preferably F, Cl or Br.

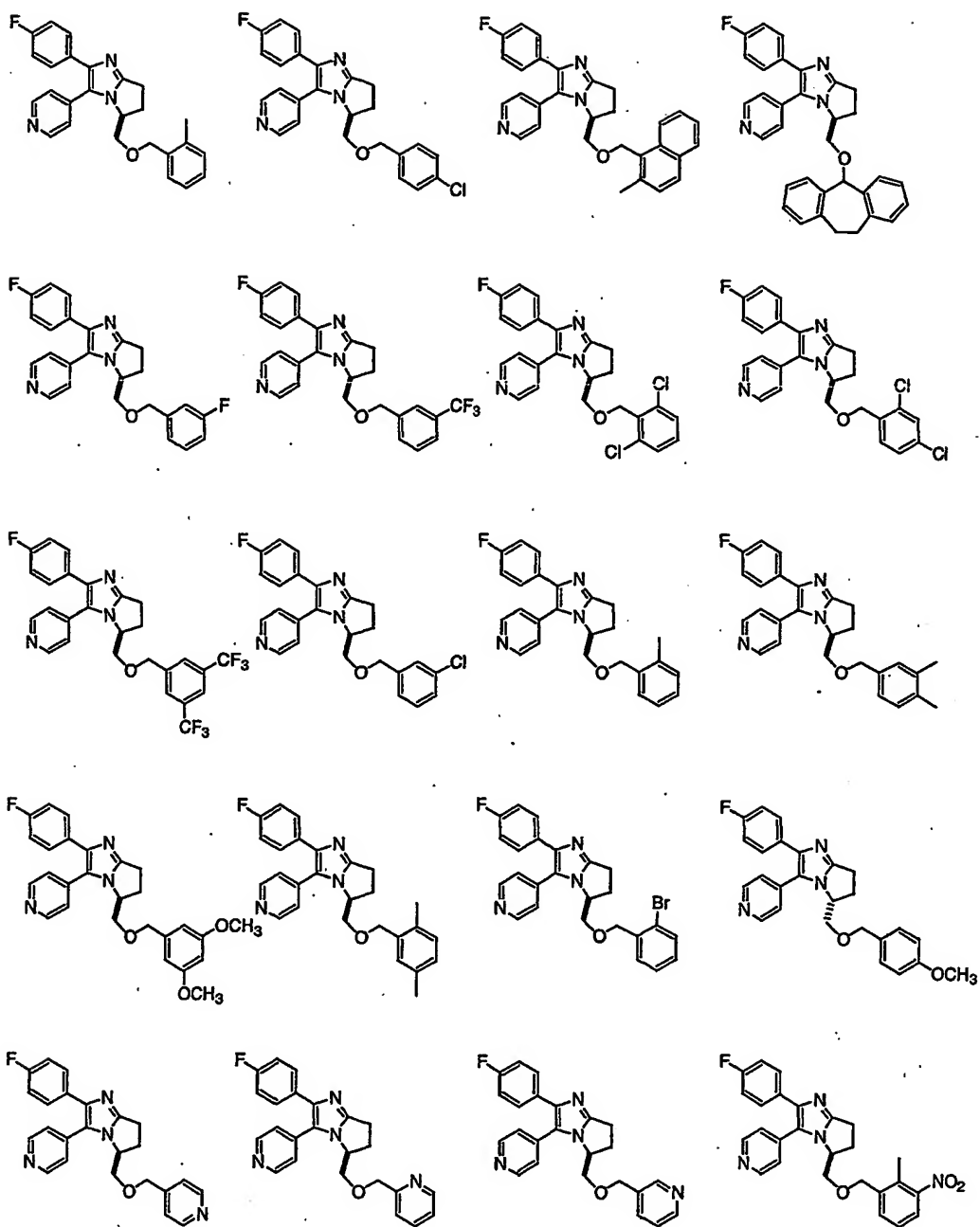
When X is SO₂ or S, R³ is preferably aryl or alkylaryl such as phenyl or benzyl optionally substituted with OR²² or halogen.
10 For the purposes of this invention, any of R¹, R², R³ and X can be present in combination with any other R¹, R², R³ or X group.

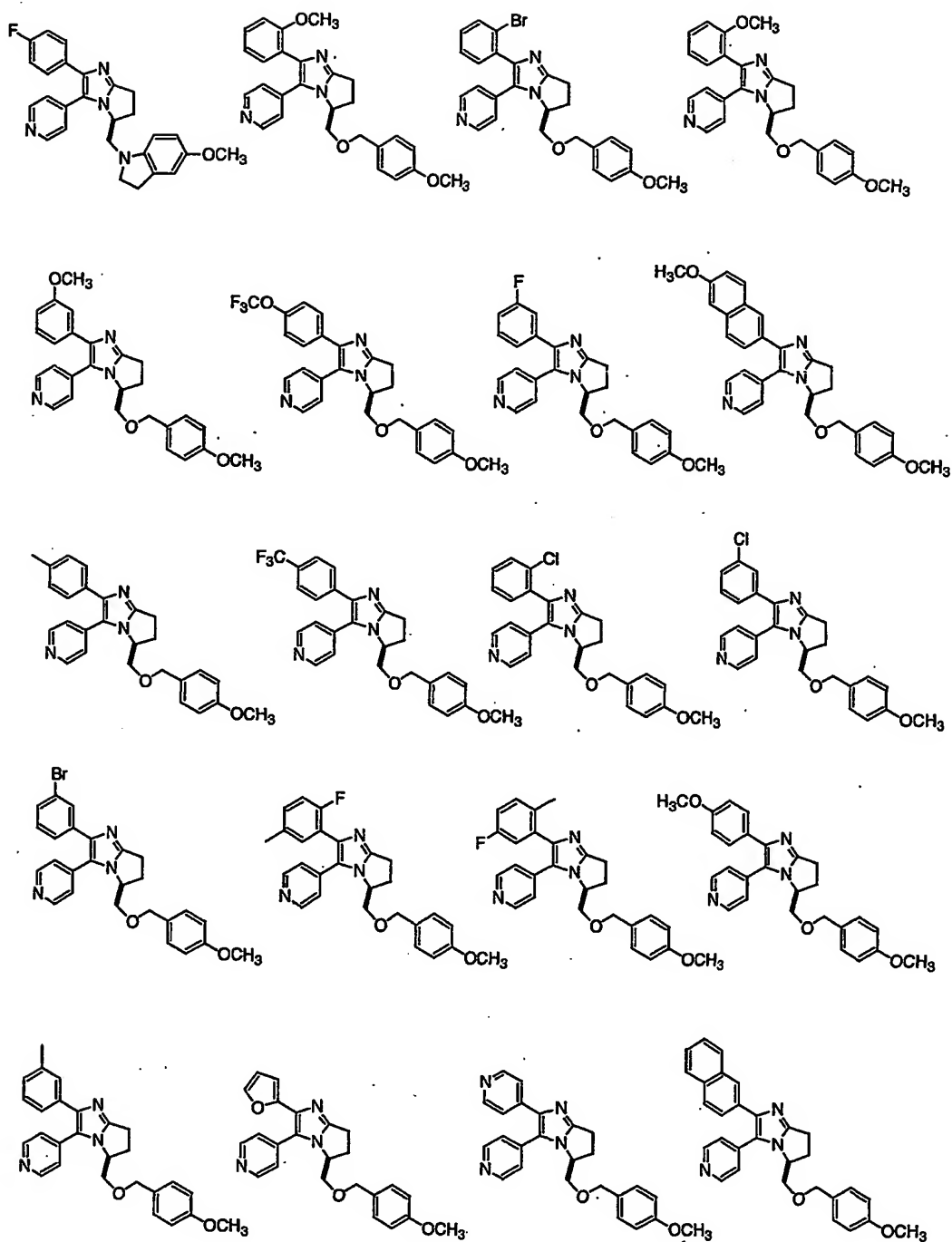
Representative compounds according to the first aspect of the invention are
15 illustrated below.

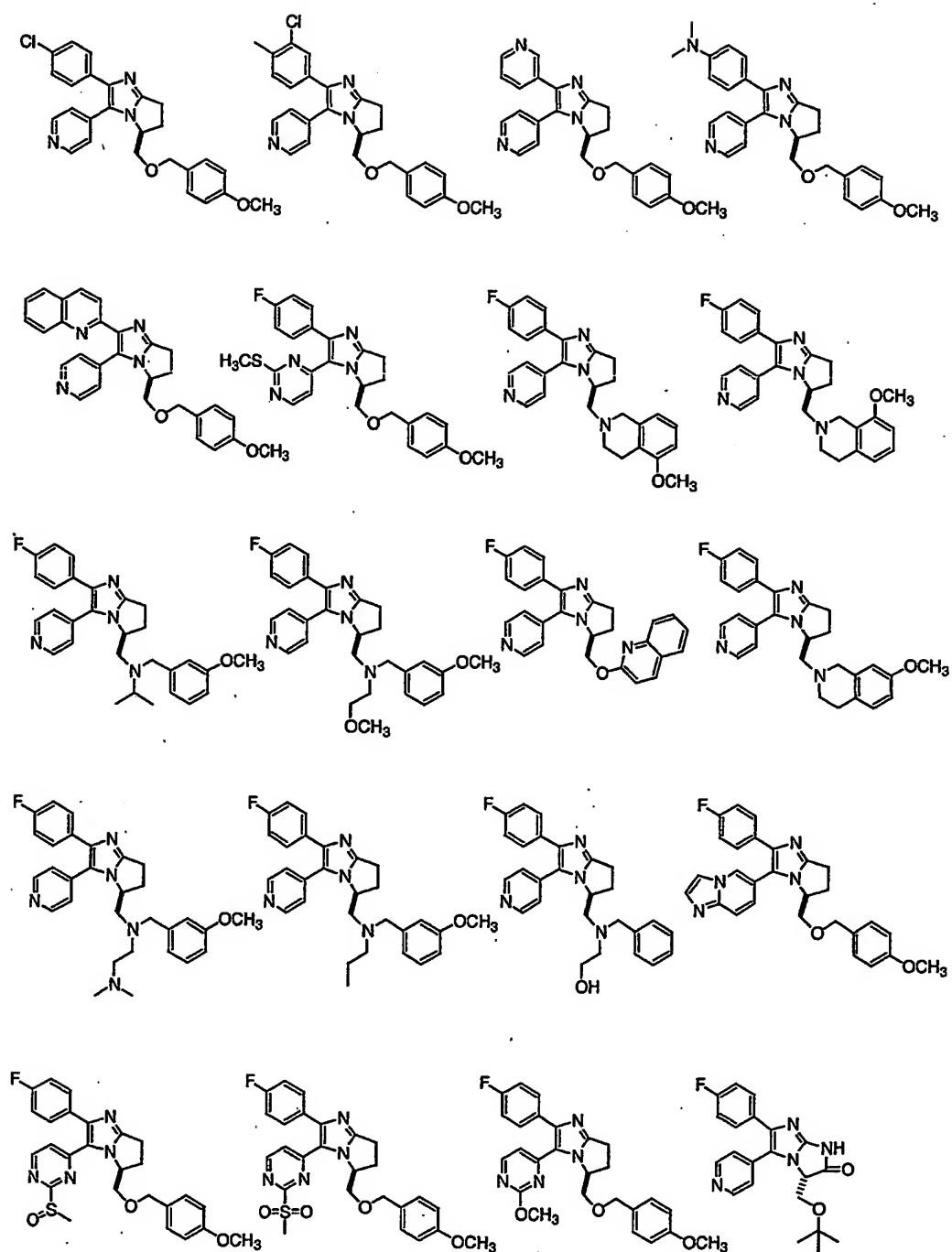
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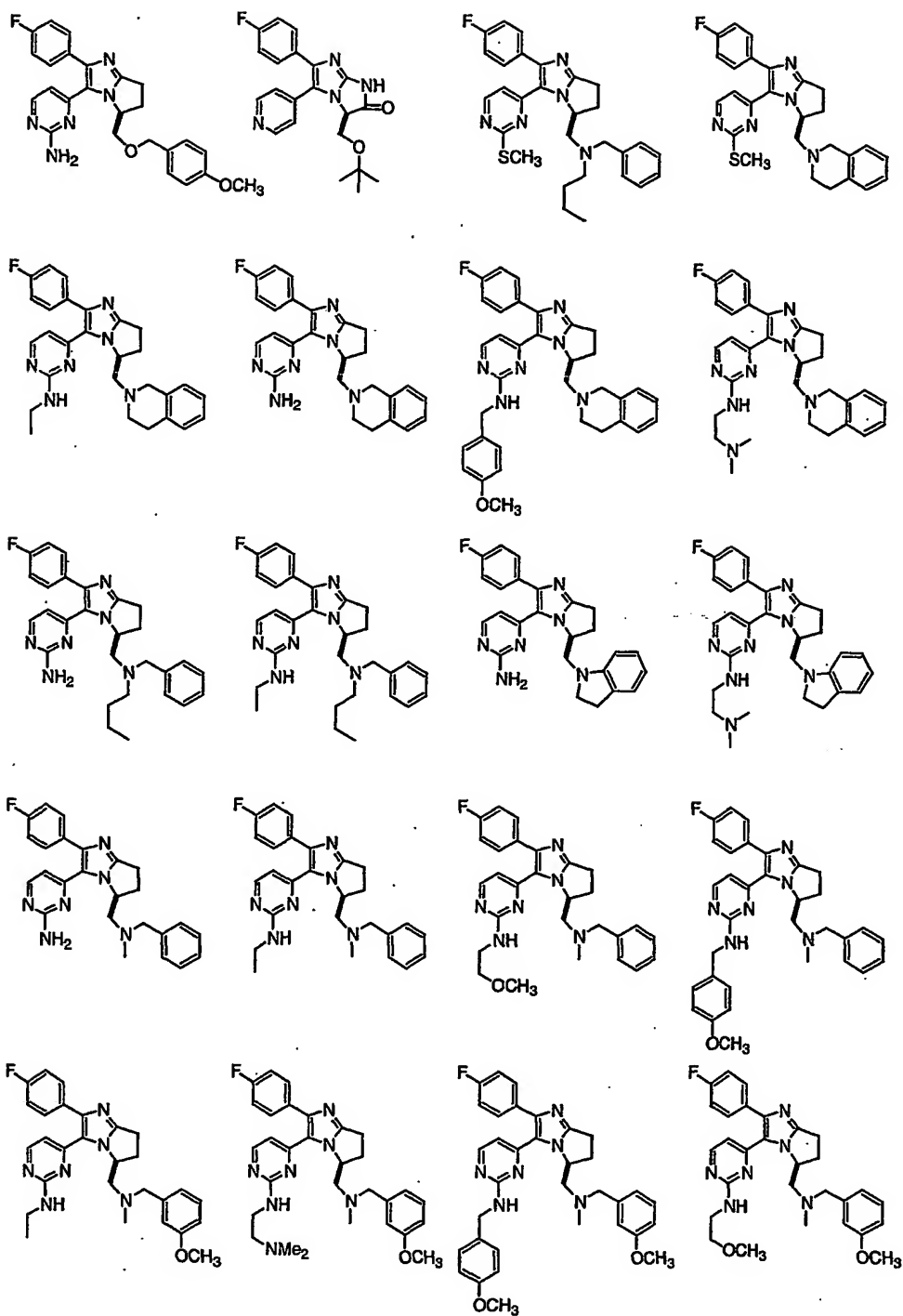


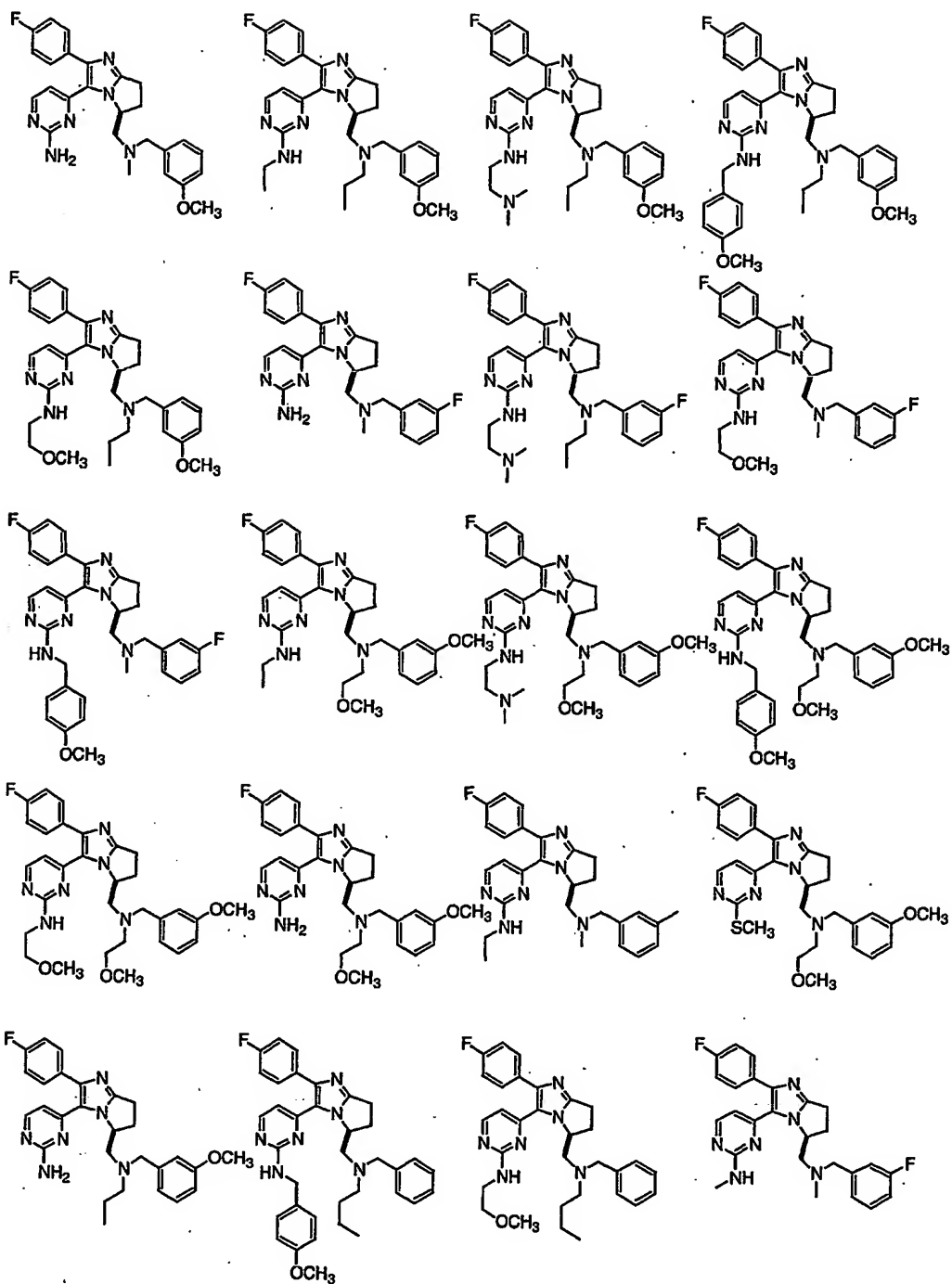
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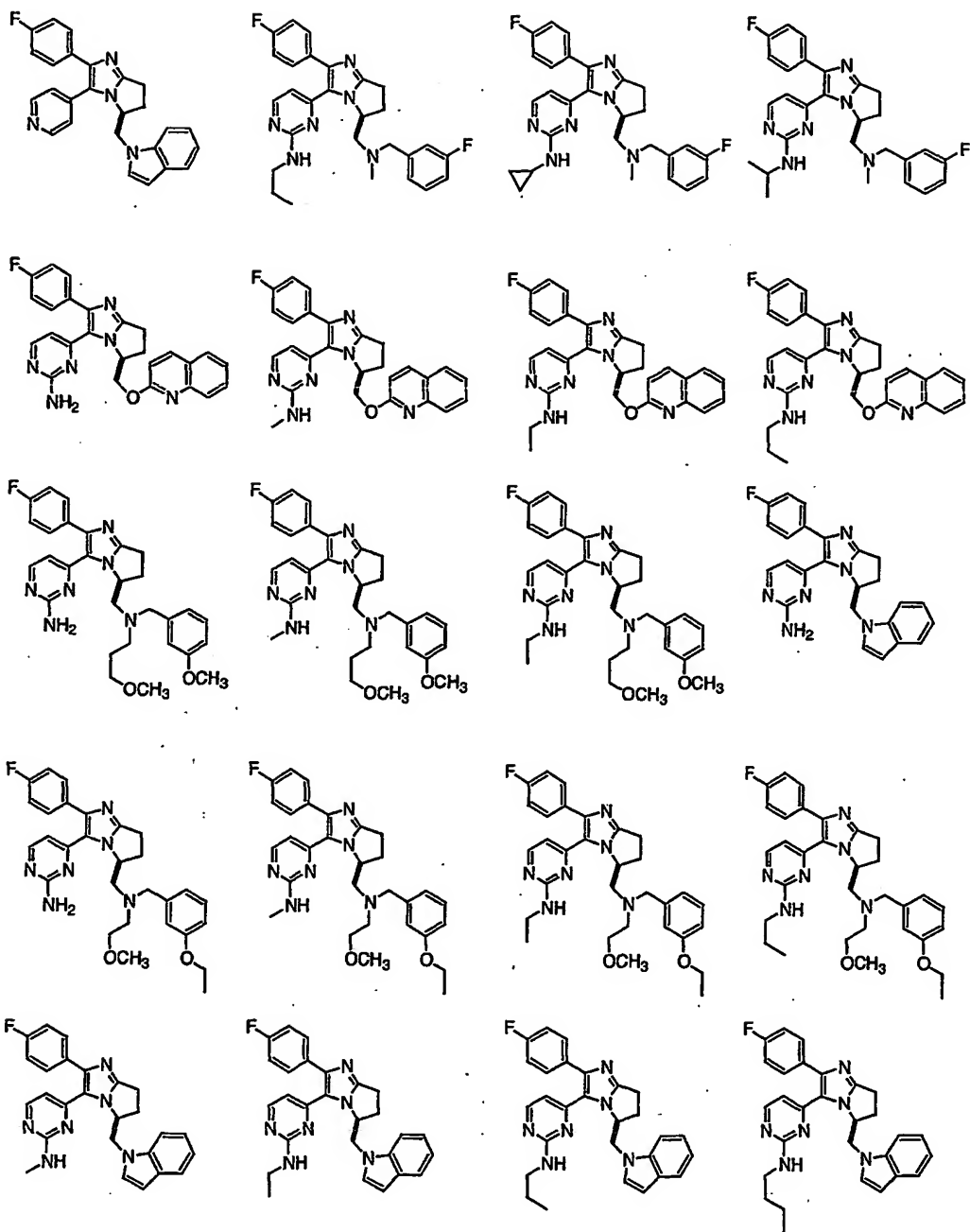


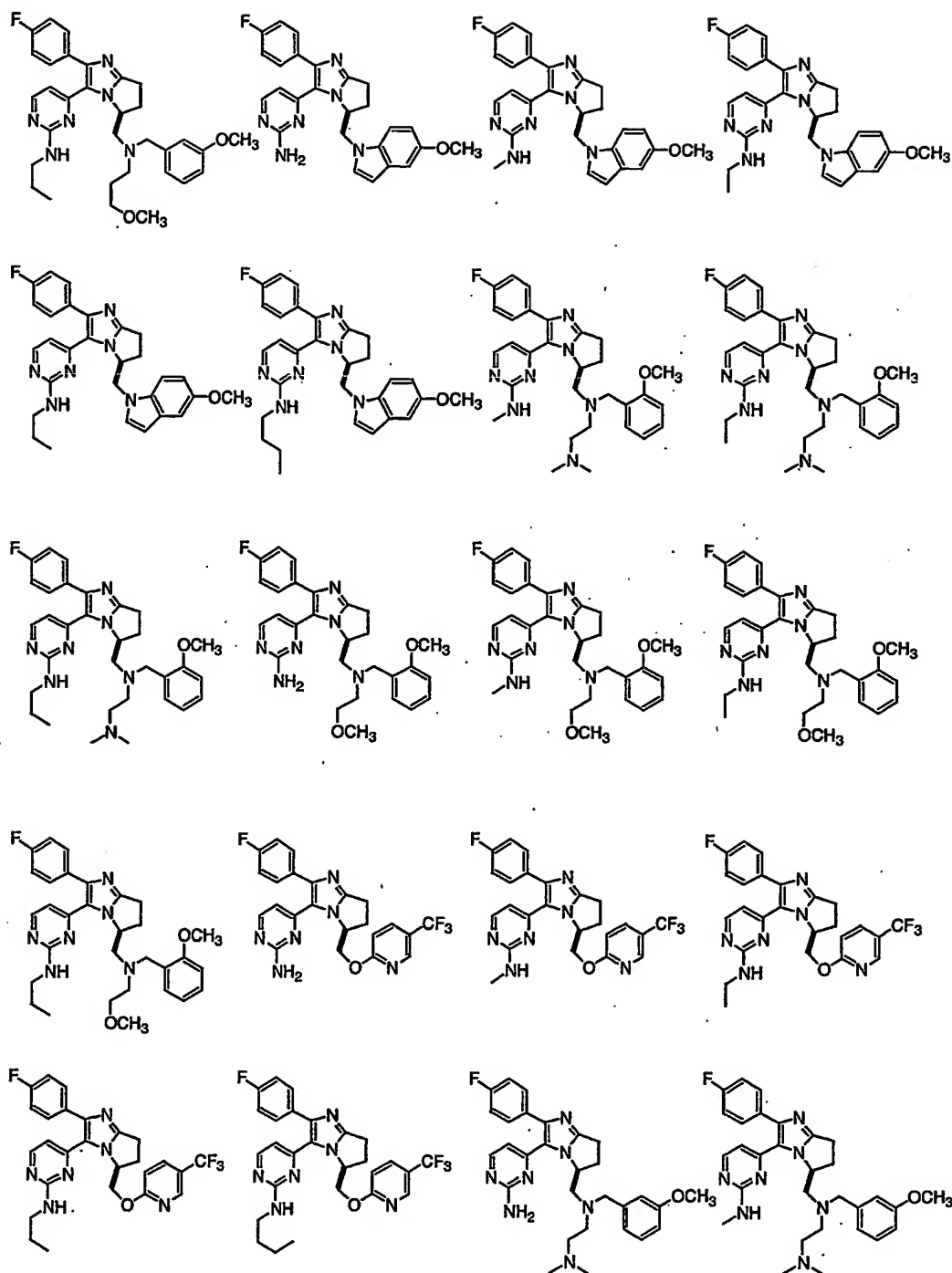


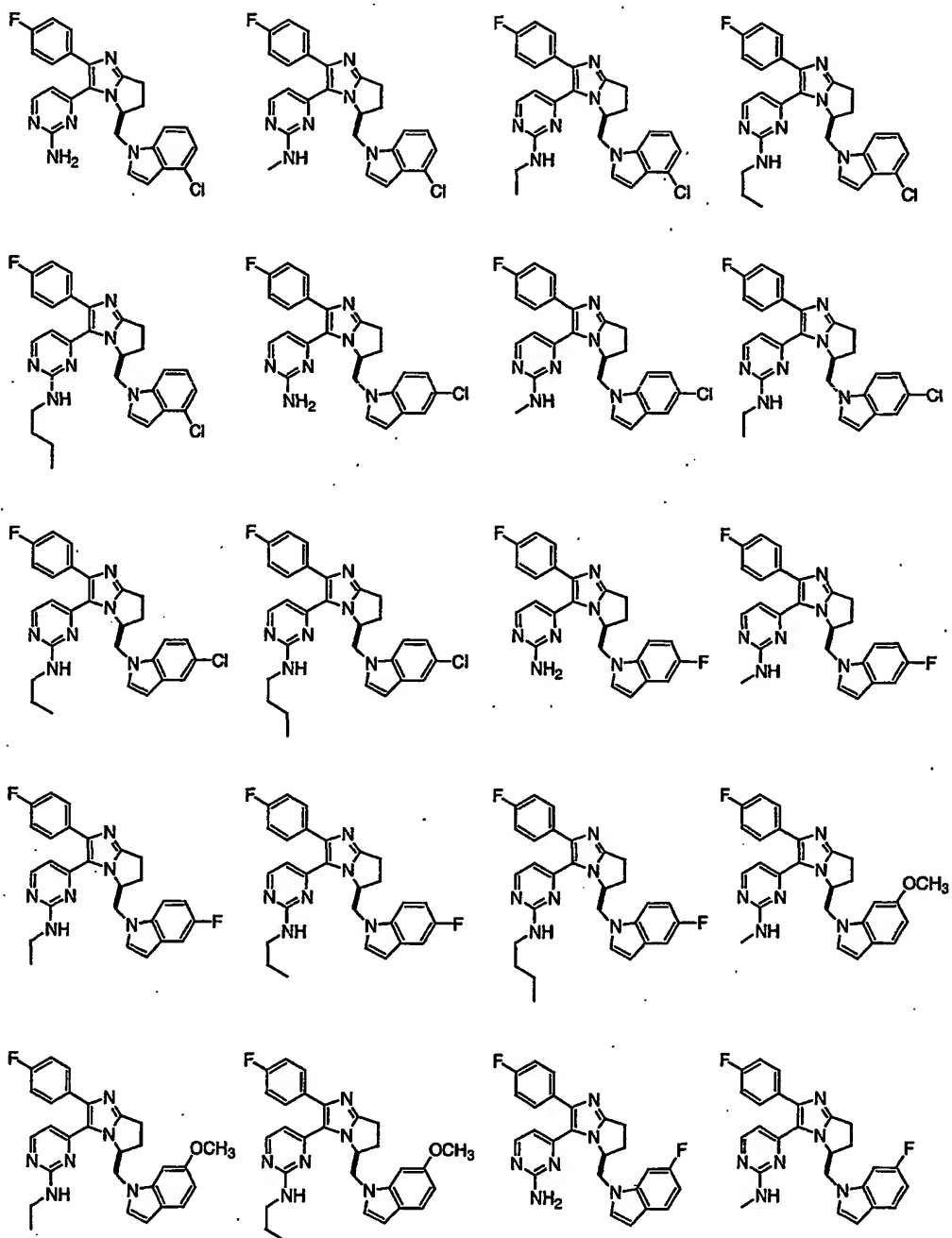


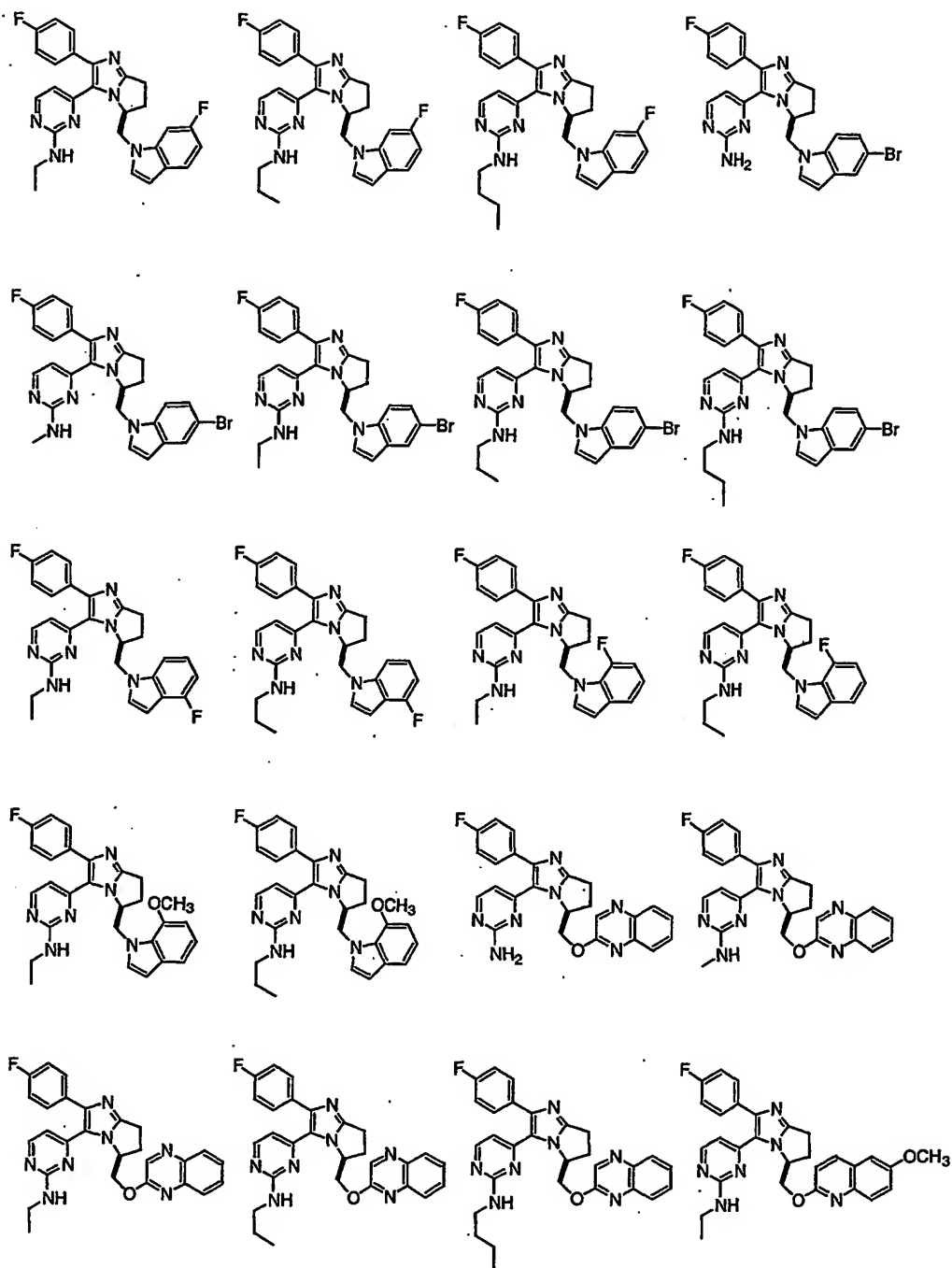


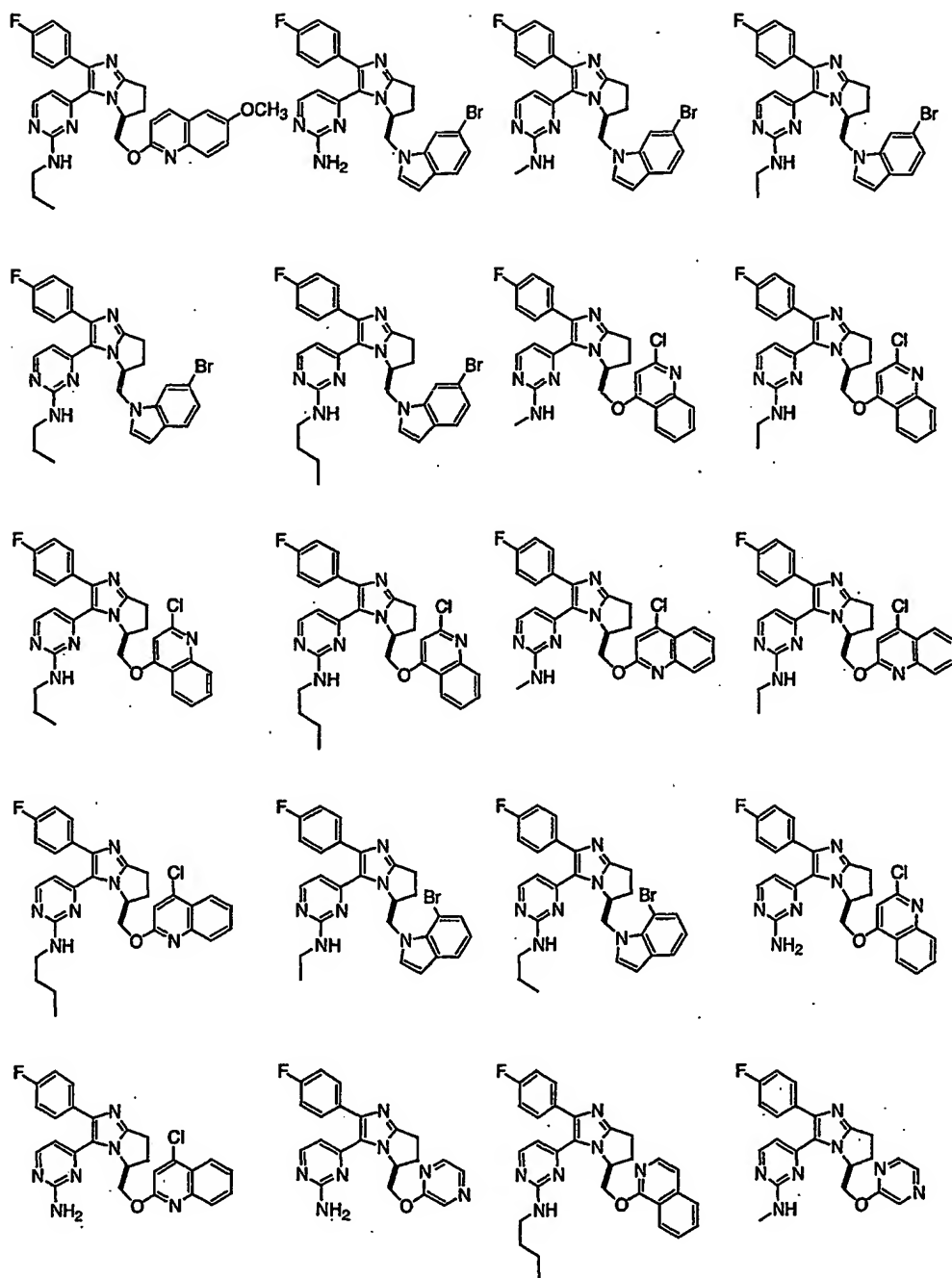


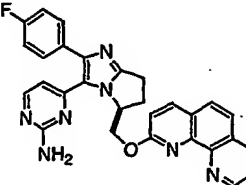
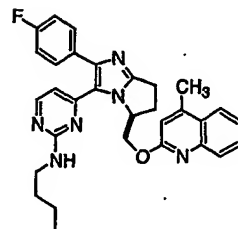
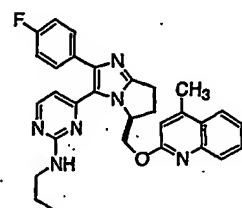
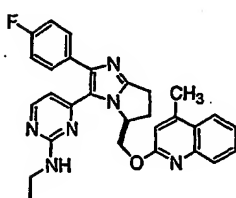
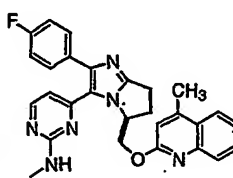
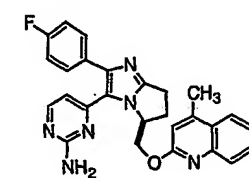
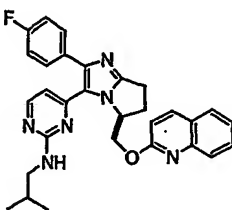
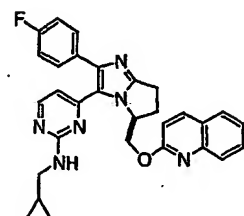
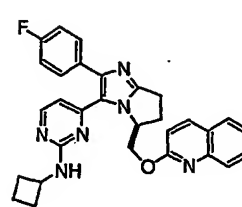
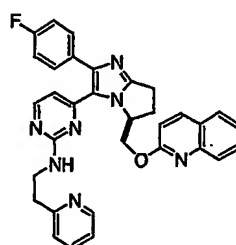
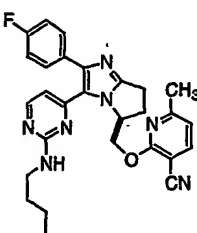
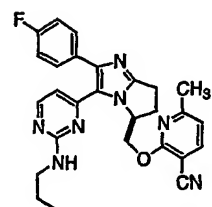
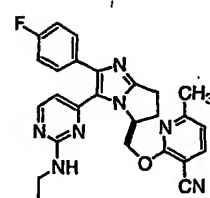
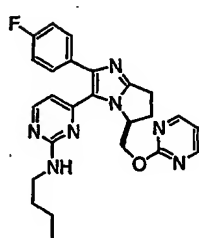
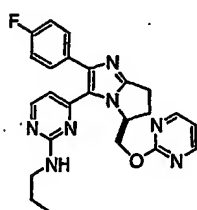
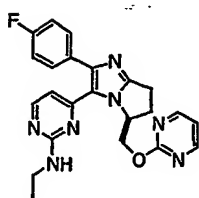
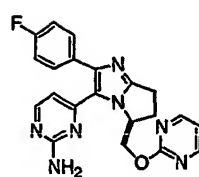
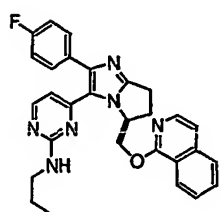
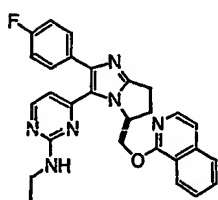
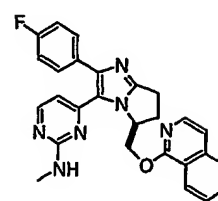
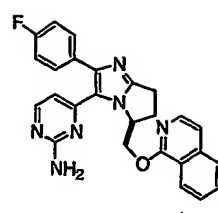
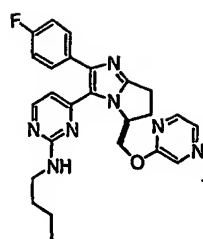
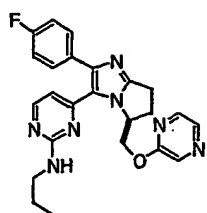


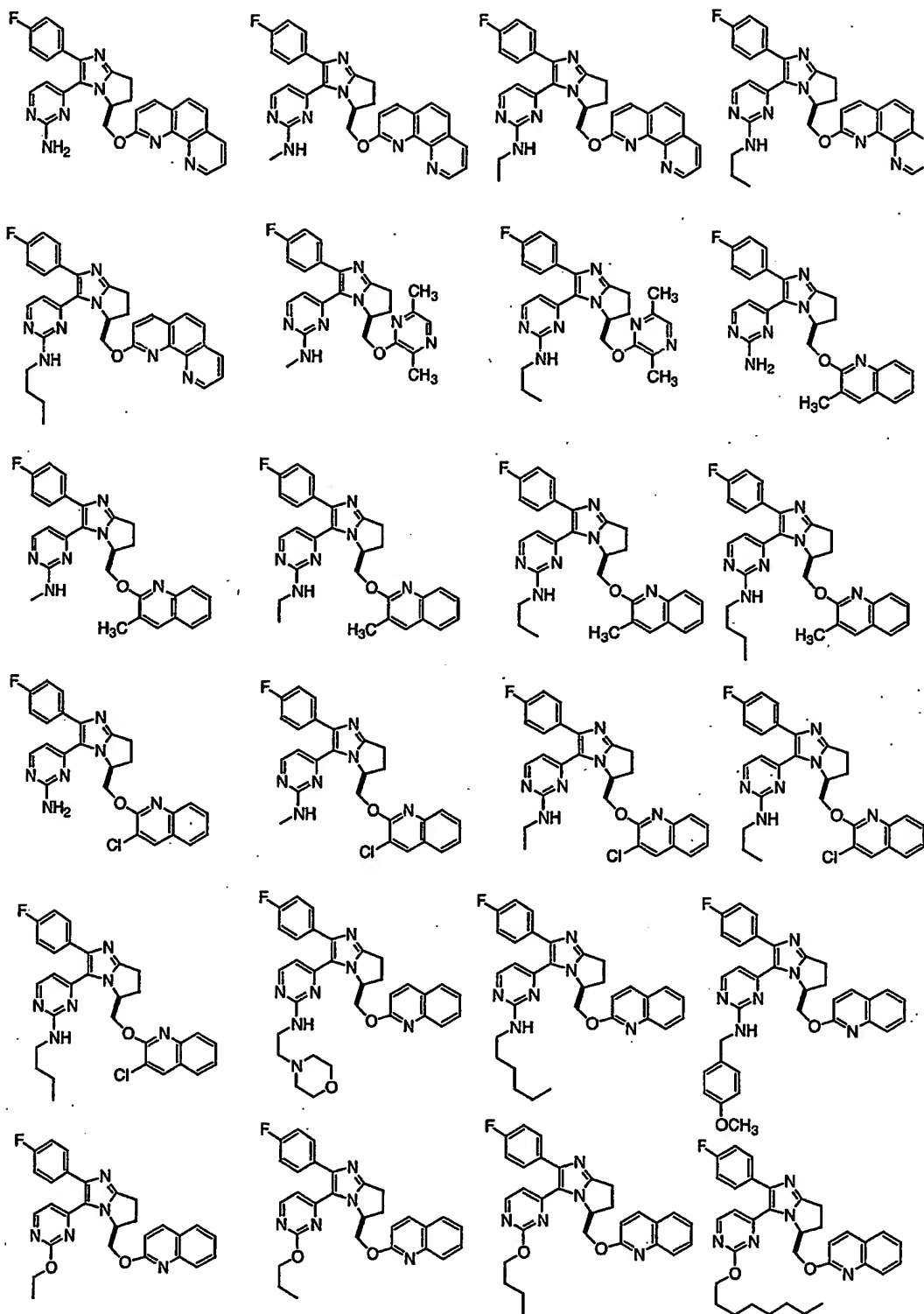


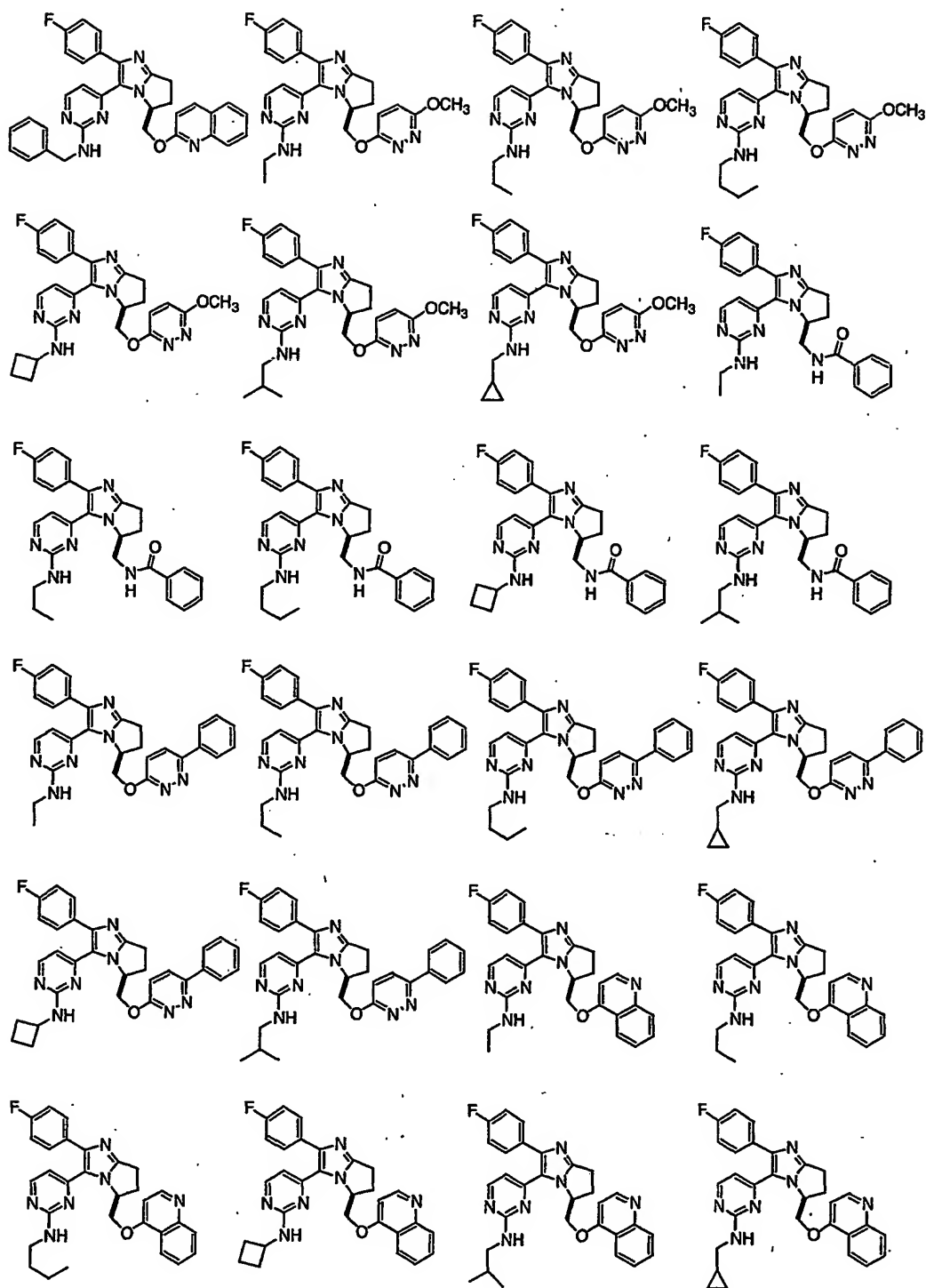


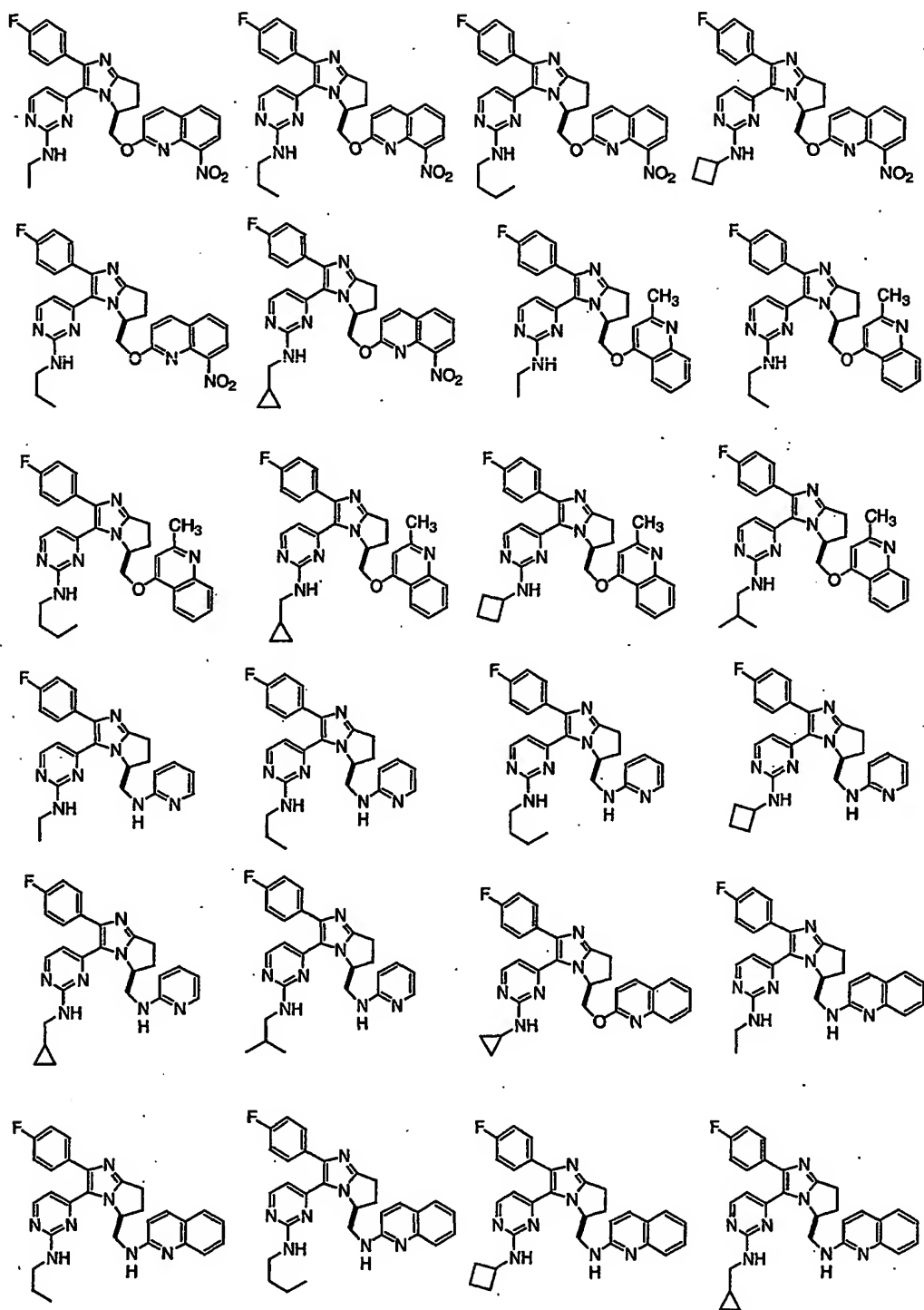


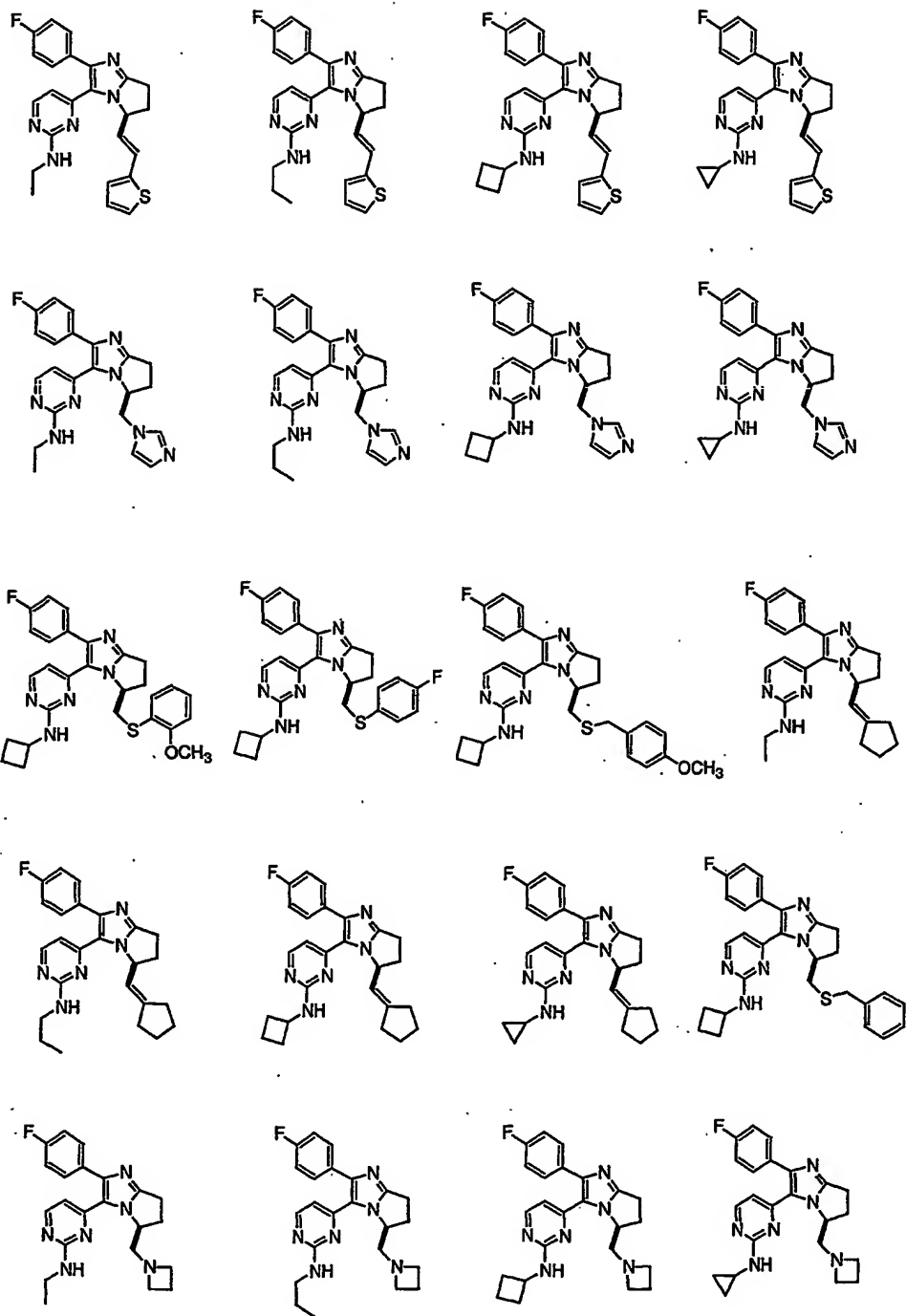


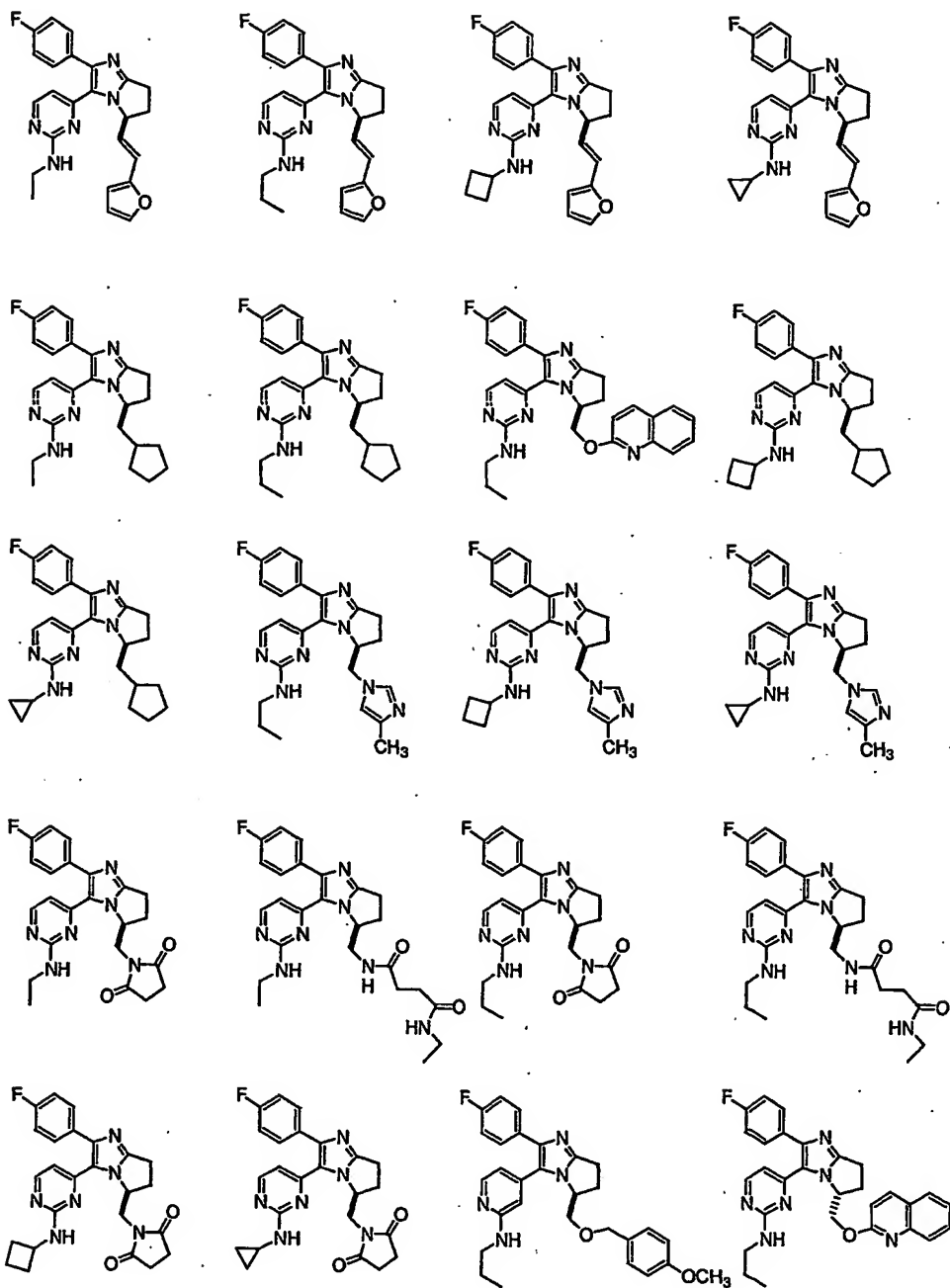


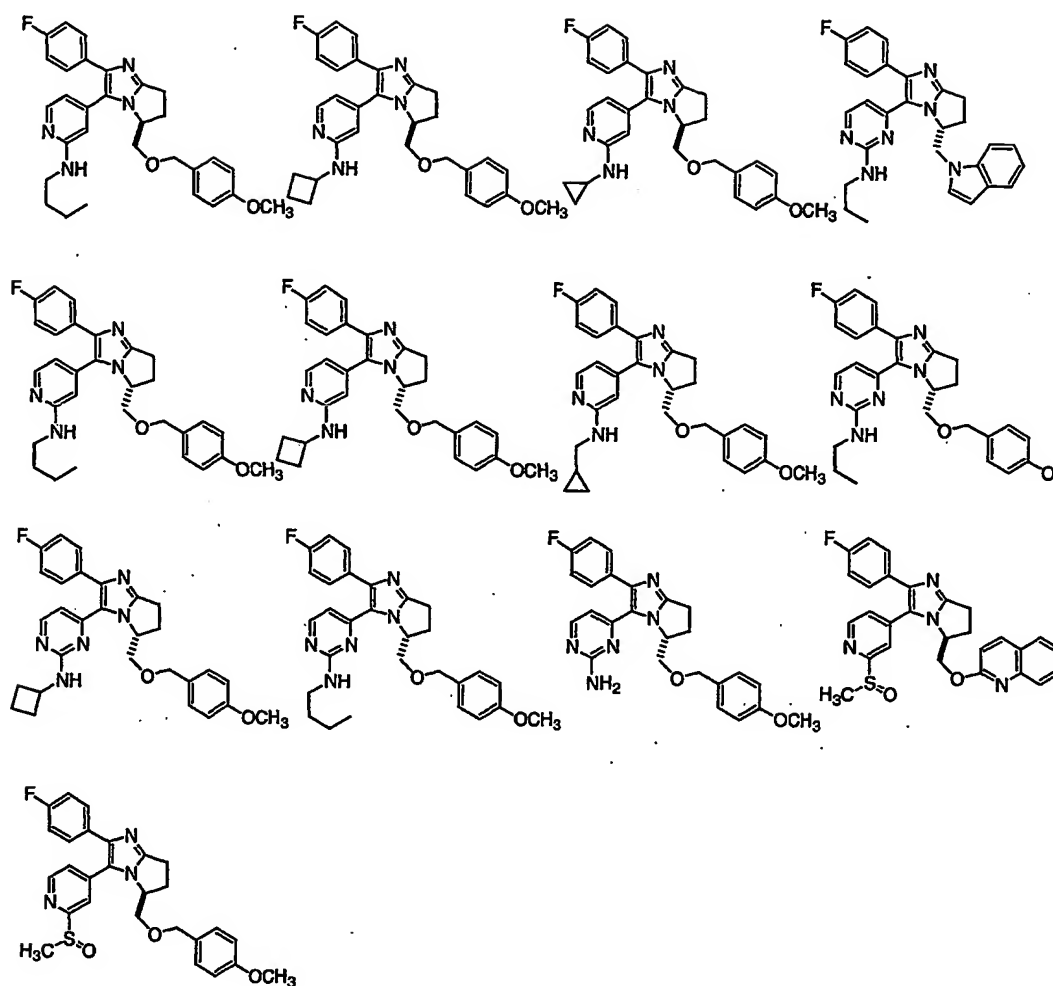












The compounds of the first aspect may be provided as a salt, preferably as a
 5 pharmaceutically acceptable salt of compounds of formula I, II or III.
 Examples of pharmaceutically acceptable salts of these compounds include
 those derived from organic acids such as acetic acid, malic acid, tartaric acid,
 citric acid, lactic acid, oxalic acid, succinic acid, fumaric acid, maleic acid,
 benzoic acid, salicylic acid, phenylacetic acid, mandelic acid,
 10 methanesulphonic acid, benzenesulphonic acid and p-toluenesulphonic acid,
 mineral acids such as hydrochloric and sulphuric acid and the like, giving
 methanesulphonate, benzenesulphonate, p-toluenesulphonate, hydrochloride

and sulphate, and the like, respectively or those derived from bases such as organic and inorganic bases. Examples of suitable inorganic bases for the formation of salts of compounds for this invention include the hydroxides, carbonates, and bicarbonates of ammonia, lithium, sodium, calcium, potassium, 5 aluminium, iron, magnesium, zinc and the like. Salts can also be formed with suitable organic bases. Such bases suitable for the formation of pharmaceutically acceptable base addition salts with compounds of the present invention include organic bases which are nontoxic and strong enough to form salts. Such organic bases are already well known in the art and may include 10 amino acids such as arginine and lysine, mono-, di-, or trihydroxyalkylamines such as mono-, di-, and triethanolamine, choline, mono-, di-, and trialkylamines, such as methylamine, dimethylamine, and trimethylamine, guanidine; N-methylglucosamine; N-methylpiperazine; morpholine; ethylenediamine; N-benzylphenethylamine; tris(hydroxymethyl) 15 aminomethane; and the like.

Salts may be prepared in a conventional manner using methods well known in the art. Acid addition salts of said basic compounds may be prepared by dissolving the free base compounds according to the first or second aspects of 20 the invention in aqueous or aqueous alcohol solution or other suitable solvents containing the required acid. Where a compound of the invention contains an acidic function, a base salt of said compound may be prepared by reacting said compound with a suitable base. The acid or base salt may separate directly or can be obtained by concentrating the solution e.g. by evaporation. The 25 compounds of this invention may also exist in solvated or hydrated forms.

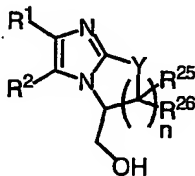
The invention also extends to a prodrug of the aforementioned compounds such as an ester or amide thereof. A prodrug is any compound that may be converted under physiological conditions or by solvolysis to any of the

compounds of the invention or to a pharmaceutically acceptable salt of the compounds of the invention. A prodrug may be inactive when administered to a subject but is converted *in vivo* to an active compound of the invention.

- 5 The compounds of the invention may contain one or more asymmetric carbon atoms and may exist in racemic and optically active forms. Furthermore, for compounds of the invention where X is CR¹⁶, the compounds may exist in trans or cis form. The first aspect of the invention covers all of these compounds.
- 10 In the second aspect of the invention, there is provided a process for the manufacture of any one or more of the compounds according to the first aspect of the invention. Thus, the present invention provides a process for the preparation of a novel compound of formula I, II or III by converting an intermediate alcohol into a compound of formula I, II or III.

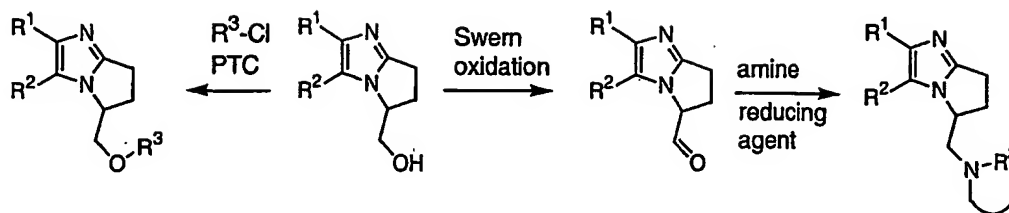
15

Intermediate alcohol



- The intermediate alcohol can be converted to a compound of the invention
- 20 using methodology known in the art. Examples of the conversion of intermediate alcohol into compounds of the invention are shown below.

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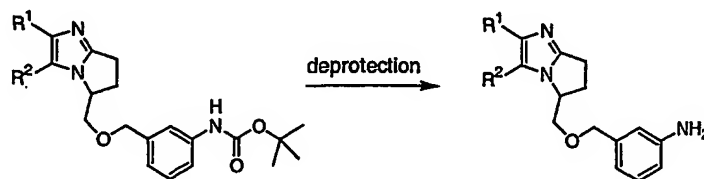
“Swern oxidation” means any oxidation using a sulfoxide and an activator.

- 5 One may give an example of dimethyl sulfoxide, triethylamine and pyridine-SO₃ complex. Another example would involve dimethylsulphoxide, triethylamine and oxalyl chloride.

“amine” means ammonia, primary amine or secondary amine and their salts
 10 such as hydrochloride, hydrobromide, etc.

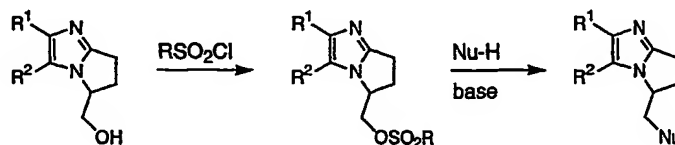
“reducing agent” means any agent suitable to effect reductive amination, for instance NaBH₄, NaBH₃CN, NaBH(OAc)₃, etc.

- 15 The group R³ may be introduced into the compound of the first aspect in a protected form. In particular, where the group R³ contains one or more reactive functionalities e.g. amine, alcohol, carboxylic acid, NO₂, CN, aldehyde, ketone, SO₂R¹⁵, SR¹⁵, SOR¹⁵, the group R³ can be introduced into the compound of the invention in a protected form and optionally deprotected in a subsequent step.
- 20 For example, where the group R³ contains an amine functionality, the group may be introduced as a Boc-protected derivative and subsequently deprotected.

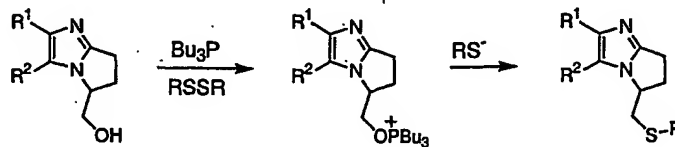


The intermediate alcohol may also be alkylated to give a compound of the present invention using a suitable alkylating or arylating agent such as an alkyl halide for example, p-methoxybenzyl chloride, benzyl chloride, or an aryl halide or a heterocyclyl halide, for example 2-chloroquinoline, 2-chloropyridine, 4-chloroquinoline, 4-chloropyridine, 2-chloropyrimidine or chloropyrazine.

The intermediate alcohol can be activated, for instance by formation of sulfonate, which then can be reacted with various nucleophiles (Nu-H), for example, thiols, cyanides, secondary amines, anions generated from heterocycles with the help of a base, as shown below.



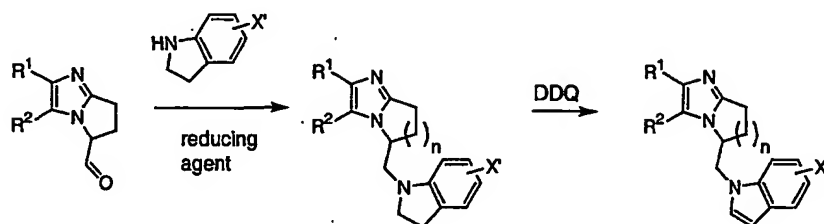
Another example of activation using phosphine-disulfide system is presented below:



20

The intermediate alcohol can be converted into the corresponding aldehyde by an oxidation reaction (e.g. a Swern oxidation as illustrated above). The aldehyde intermediate can then be converted into a compound of formula I, II and III. For example, the obtained aldehyde can be reacted with an amine using

reductive amination conditions or, in the case of indoline, converted further to the relevant indole derivative as shown below.



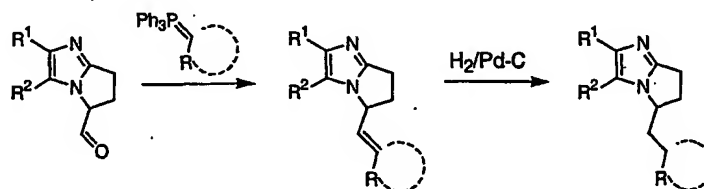
5

“reducing agent” means any agent suitable to effect reductive amination, for instance NaBH₄, NaBH₃CN, NaBH(OAc)₃, etc.

“X” is a substituent on the heterocyclyl group as previously defined for the compound of the first aspect.

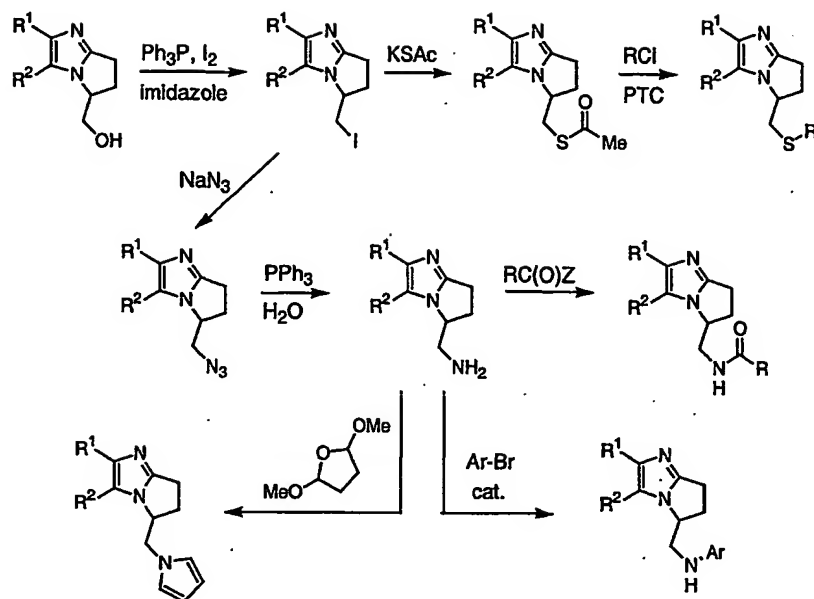
10

Another example involves the Wittig reaction between the aldehyde and an ylide. The formed alkene can be reduced as shown below:



15 The alcohol can also be converted into the relevant aminomethyl derivative, which can undergo further transformations as shown below

40



“PTC” means phase transfer catalysis conditions, which can be run in many ways and using various catalysts. One may give an example of using an aqueous solution of sodium hydroxide and an ammonium salt as a catalyst, for instance tetrabutylammonium hydrogen sulphate, etc. Ar-Br/cat. means

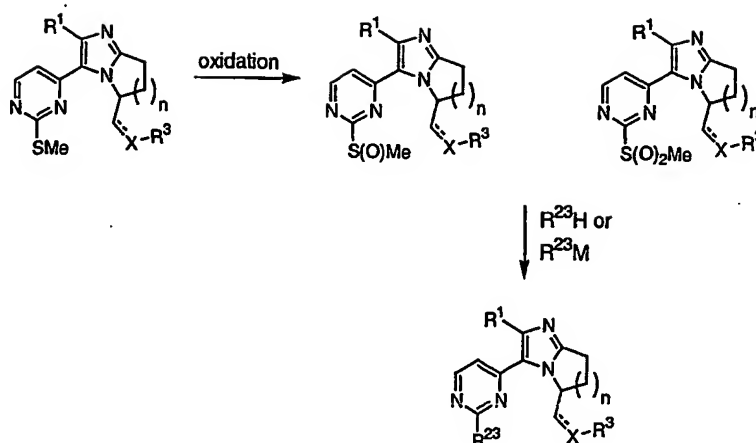
5 palladium-catalysed amination of aryl(heteroaryl) bromides.

A compound of formula I, II or III may undergo one or more further reactions to provide a different compound of formula I, II or III. For example, a

10 compound may undergo a reduction, oxidation, elimination, substitution and/or addition reaction.

For example, compounds containing a thio group may be elaborated further as shown below.

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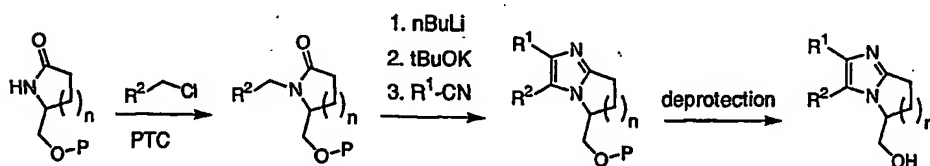
“oxidation” means oxidation using any agent known to oxidise sulphide into sulfoxide and/or sulphone, for example hydrogen peroxide or oxone.

- 5 “ $R^{23}H$ ” means R^4R^5NH , R^4NH_2 , R^4OH , R^4SH while “ $R^{23}M$ ” their respective metal salts.

The intermediate alcohol can be prepared by a number of different methods.

The preparation of the intermediate alcohol from a lactam is illustrated below

- 10 as an example of one such method.



“ n ” means 1 or 2

- 15 “ P ” means any alcohol protecting group suitable to use under basic conditions, for instance trityl, benzyl, silyl, etc.

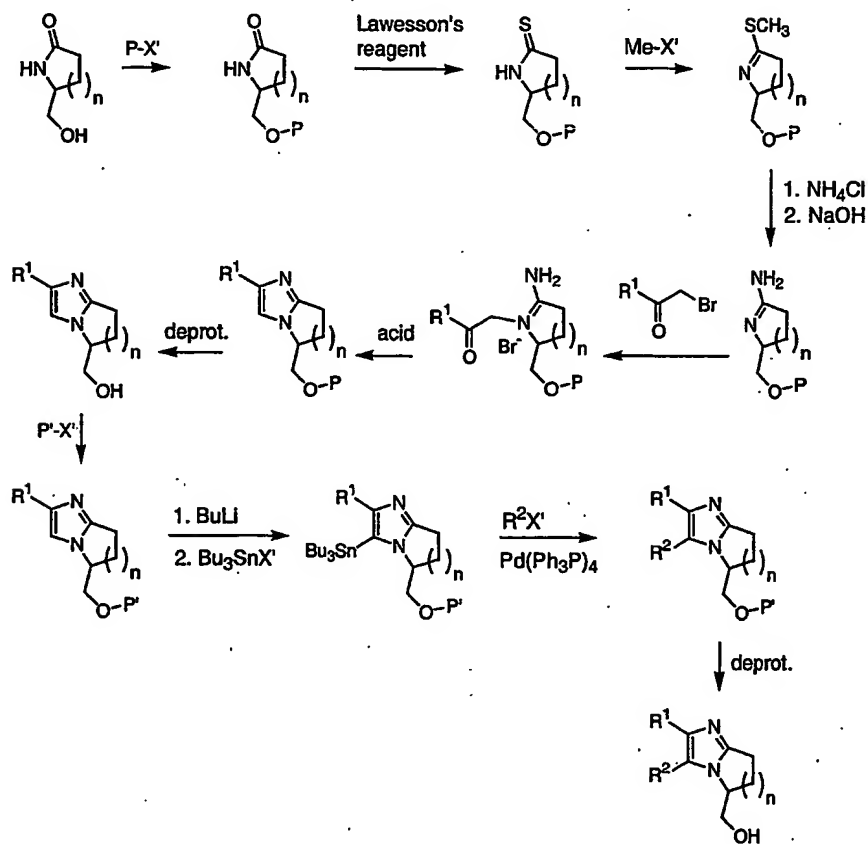
“PTC” means phase transfer catalysis conditions, which can be run in many ways and using various catalysts. One may give an example of using an aqueous solution of sodium hydroxide and an ammonium salt as a catalyst, for

- 20 instance tetrabutylammonium hydrogen sulphate, etc.

"acid" means any mineral acid, preferably hydrochloric acid.

An alternative method for the synthesis of the intermediate alcohol from a lactam is presented in the scheme below:

5

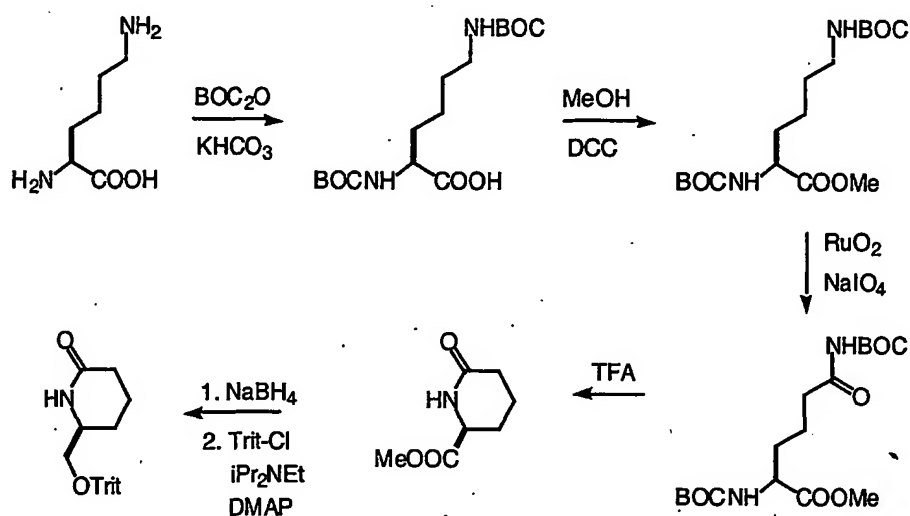


$P-X'$ means any silyl or benzyl-type derivative ($X'=Cl, Br, I, \text{ sulphonate}$) suitable for protection of the hydroxyl group. For example one may give tert-butyltriphenylchlorosilane and tert-butyldimethylchlorosilane.

$P'-X'$ means another silyl or benzyl-type derivative ($X'=Cl, Br, I, \text{ sulphonate}$) suitable for protection of the hydroxyl group. For example one may give p-methoxybenzyl chloride.

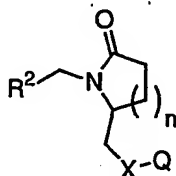
Starting lactam is available from commercial sources or synthesised by analogy to methodology known in the art (Yoshifuji *et al. Chem. Pharm. Bull.* **1987**, *35*, 2994, Hermitage and Maloney *Tetrahedron Asymmetry* **1994**, *5*, 1463).

5 A representative example is shown below

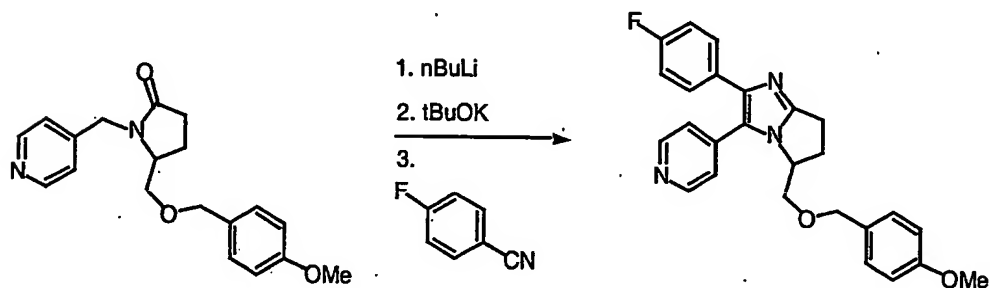


Scheme 2

Alternatively, the compounds of the invention may be synthesised from an intermediate lactam as illustrated below.



Where X-Q is the group X-R³, the reaction of the intermediate lactam with a nitrile derivative R¹-CN under basic conditions leads to a compound of the invention as illustrated below.

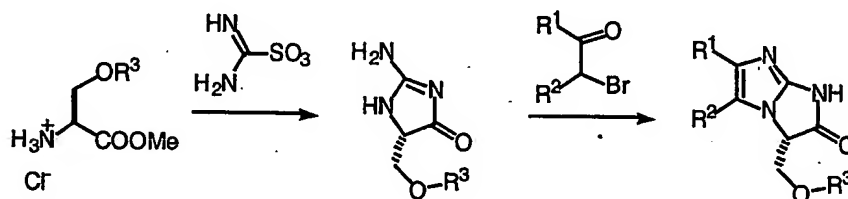


5

Where X-Q is a protected or deprotected alcohol (i.e Q is a protecting group or hydrogen), reaction with R¹-CN provides an intermediate alcohol which can undergo further reaction (e.g. alkylation with a group R³-Cl) as previously discussed to produce a compound of the first aspect.

10

The scheme below shows the preparation of compounds represented by general formula III

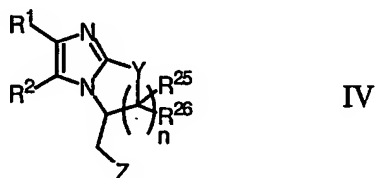


Scheme 7

15 The starting material for this example is a derivative of serine which can be provided as a pure enantiomer (*l* or *d*) or a mixture of enantiomers.

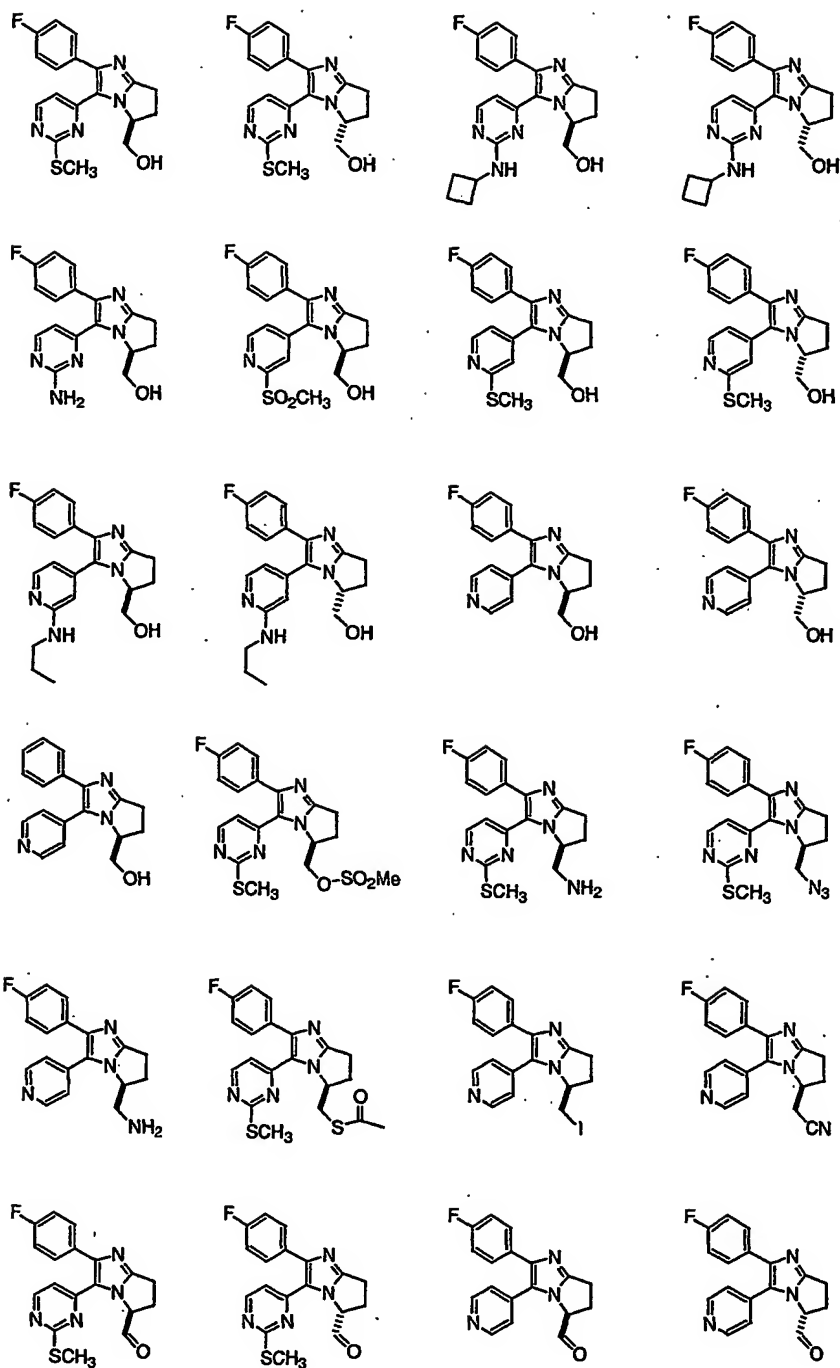
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The third aspect of the invention provides an intermediate of the compounds of the first aspect of the invention. Preferably, the intermediate is of formula IV.



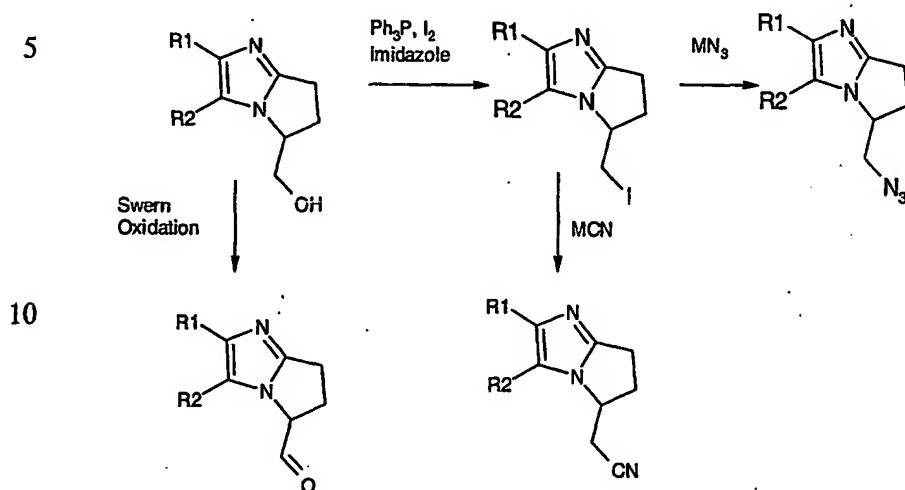
wherein R^1 and R^2 are as defined for the first aspect of the invention and Z is a
5 group OH, =O, N_3 , NH_2 , OSO_2R^{30} , $SCOR^{30}$, CN or I wherein R^{30} is an alkyl
group, preferably methyl or ethyl.

Examples of intermediates of the third aspect are illustrated below.



An intermediate of the third aspect of the invention may be converted into
5 another intermediate of the third aspect. For example, an intermediate

compound may undergo a reduction, oxidation, elimination, substitution and/or addition reaction. Several examples of such transformations have already been presented above. A further example scheme is shown below.



15 "MCN" means a metal cyanide such as for example NaCN, KCN, etc.

"MN₃" means a metal azide such as for example NaN₃ or KN₃, etc.

The present invention also encompasses a process for manufacturing a compound of the first aspect, the process comprising providing a starting material, which is commercially available or can be produced by a method known in the art, converting the starting material to form an intermediate compound of the third aspect using a process as described above or a process known in the art (and optionally converting the intermediate compound so formed into another intermediate compound) and then converting the intermediate compound into a compound of the first aspect using a process as described above or a process known in the art (and optionally converting the compound of the first aspect so formed into another compound of the first aspect).

The fourth aspect of the invention provides a composition comprising a compound according to the first aspect of the invention in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, diluent or excipient.

- 5 The composition may also comprise one or more additional active agent, such as an anti-inflammatory agent (for example a p38 inhibitor, glutamate receptor antagonist, or a calcium channel antagonist), a chemotherapeutic agent and/or an antiproliferative agent.
- 10 Suitable carriers and/or diluents are well known in the art and include pharmaceutical grade starch, mannitol, lactose, magnesium stearate, sodium saccharin, talcum, cellulose, glucose, sucrose, (or other sugar), magnesium carbonate, gelatin, oil, alcohol, detergents, emulsifiers or water (preferably sterile). The composition may be a mixed preparation of a composition or may
- 15 be a combined preparation for simultaneous, separate or sequential use (including administration).

The composition according to the invention for use in the aforementioned indications may be administered by any convenient method, for example by

20 oral (including by inhalation), parenteral, mucosal (e.g. buccal, sublingual, nasal), rectal or transdermal administration and the compositions adapted accordingly.

For oral administration, the composition can be formulated as liquids or solids,

25 for example solutions, syrups, suspensions or emulsions, tablets, capsules and lozenges.

A liquid formulation will generally consist of a suspension or solution of the compound or physiologically acceptable salt in a suitable aqueous or non-

aqueous liquid carrier(s) for example water, ethanol, glycerine, polyethylene glycol or an oil. The formulation may also contain a suspending agent, preservative, flavouring or colouring agent.

- 5 A composition in the form of a tablet can be prepared using any suitable pharmaceutical carrier(s) routinely used for preparing solid formulations. Examples of such carriers include magnesium stearate, starch, lactose, sucrose and microcrystalline cellulose.
- 10 A composition in the form of a capsule can be prepared using routine encapsulation procedures. For example, powders, granules or pellets containing the active ingredient can be prepared using standard carriers and then filled into a hard gelatin capsule; alternatively, a dispersion or suspension can be prepared using any suitable pharmaceutical carrier(s), for example
- 15 aqueous gums, celluloses, silicates or oils and the dispersion or suspension then filled into a soft gelatin capsule.

- Compositions for oral administration may be designed to protect the active ingredient against degradation as it passes through the alimentary tract, for
- 20 example by an outer coating of the formulation on a tablet or capsule.

- Typical parenteral compositions consist of a solution or suspension of the compound or physiologically acceptable salt in a sterile aqueous or non-aqueous carrier or parenterally acceptable oil, for example polyethylene glycol,
- 25 polyvinyl pyrrolidone, lecithin, arachis oil or sesame oil. Alternatively, the solution can be lyophilised and then reconstituted with a suitable solvent just prior to administration.

Compositions for nasal or oral administration may conveniently be formulated as aerosols, drops, gels and powders. Aerosol formulations typically comprise a solution or fine suspension of the active substance in a physiologically acceptable aqueous or non-aqueous solvent and are usually presented in single
5 or multidose quantities in sterile form in a sealed container, which can take the form of a cartridge or refill for use with an atomising device. Alternatively the sealed container may be a unitary dispensing device such as a single dose nasal inhaler or an aerosol dispenser fitted with a metering valve which is intended for disposal once the contents of the container have been exhausted. Where the
10 dosage form comprises an aerosol dispenser, it will contain a pharmaceutically acceptable propellant. The aerosol dosage forms can also take the form of a pump-atomiser.

Compositions suitable for buccal or sublingual administration include tablets,
15 lozenges and pastilles, wherein the active ingredient is formulated with a carrier such as sugar and acacia, tragacanth, or gelatin and glycerin.

Compositions for rectal or vaginal administration are conveniently in the form of suppositories (containing a conventional suppository base such as cocoa
20 butter), pessaries, vaginal tabs, foams or enemas.

Compositions suitable for transdermal administration include ointments, gels, patches and injections including powder injections.

25 Conveniently the composition is in unit dose form such as a tablet, capsule or ampoule.

The fifth aspect of the invention provides a process for the manufacture of a composition according to the fourth aspect of the invention. The manufacture

can be carried out by standard techniques well known in the art and involves combining a compound according to the first aspect of the invention and the pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent. The composition may be in any form including a tablet, a liquid, a capsule, and a powder or in the form of a food product, e.g. a functional food. In the latter case the food product itself may act as the pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

The sixth aspect of the present invention relates to a compound of the first aspect, or a composition of the fourth aspect, for use in medicine.

10

The compounds of the present invention are inhibitors of JNK, such as JNK1, JNK2, or JNK3. In particular, the compounds of the present invention are inhibitors of JNK3. Preferably, the compounds of the present invention inhibit JNK3 selectively (i.e. the compounds of the invention preferably show greater activity against JNK3 than JNK1 and 2). For the purpose of this invention, an inhibitor is any compound which reduces or prevents the activity of the JNK enzyme.

15

The compounds are therefore useful for conditions for which inhibition of JNK activity is beneficial. Thus, preferably, this aspect provides a compound of the first aspect, or a composition of the fourth aspect of the present invention, for the prevention or treatment of a JNK-mediated disorder. The compounds of the first aspect of the invention may thus be used for the inhibition of JNK, more preferably for the inhibition of JNK3.

20

A "JNK-mediated disorder" is any disease or deleterious condition in which JNK plays a role. Examples include neurodegenerative disorder (including dementia), inflammatory disease, a disorder linked to apoptosis, particularly neuronal apoptosis, autoimmune disease, destructive bone disorder,

25

proliferative disorder, cancer, infectious disease, allergy, ischemia reperfusion injury, heart attack, angiogenic disorder, organ hypoxia, vascular hyperplasia, cardiac hypertrophy, thrombin induced platelet aggregation and any condition associated with prostaglandin endoperoxidase synthase-2. The compounds of
5 the present invention may be used for any of these JNK-mediated disorders.

The compounds of the present invention are particularly useful for the prevention or treatment of a neurodegenerative disorder. In particular, the neurodegenerative disorder results from apoptosis and/or inflammation.
10 Examples of neurodegenerative disorders are: dementia; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis; Huntington's disease; senile chorea; Sydenham's chorea; hypoglycemia; head and spinal cord trauma including traumatic head injury; acute and chronic pain; epilepsy and seizures; olivopontocerebellar dementia; neuronal cell death; hypoxia-related
15 neurodegeneration; acute hypoxia; glutamate toxicity including glutamate neurotoxicity; cerebral ischemia; dementia linked to meningitis and/or neurosis; cerebrovascular dementia; or dementia in an HIV-infected patient.

The neurodegenerative disorder may be a peripheral neuropathy, including
20 mononeuropathy, multiple mononeuropathy or polyneuropathy. Examples of peripheral neuropathy may be found in diabetes mellitus, Lyme disease or uremia; peripheral neuropathy caused by a toxic agent; demyelinating disease such as acute or chronic inflammatory polyneuropathy, leukodystrophies, or Guillain-Barré syndrome; multiple mononeuropathy secondary to a collagen
25 vascular disorder (*e.g.* polyarteritis nodosa, SLE, Sjögren's syndrome); multiple mononeuropathy secondary to sarcoidosis; multiple mononeuropathy secondary to a metabolic disease (*e.g.* diabetes or amyloidosis); or multiple mononeuropathy secondary to an infectious disease (*e.g.* Lyme disease or HIV infection).

The compounds of the invention can also be used to prevent or treat disorders resulting from inflammation. These include, for example, inflammatory bowel disorder, bronchitis, asthma, acute pancreatitis, chronic pancreatitis, allergies of various types, and possibly Alzheimer's disease. Autoimmune diseases which may also be treated or prevented by the compounds of the present invention include rheumatoid arthritis, systemic lupus erythematosus, glomerulonephritis, scleroderma, chronic thyroiditis, Graves's disease, autoimmune gastritis, diabetes, autoimmune haemolytic anaemia, autoimmune neutropaenia, thrombocytopenia, atopic dermatitis, chronic active hepatitis, myasthenia gravis, multiple sclerosis, ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease, psoriasis or graft vs host disease.

A compound of the present invention may be administered simultaneously, subsequently or sequentially with one or more other active agent, such as an anti-inflammatory agent *e.g.* p38 inhibitor, glutamate receptor antagonist, calcium channel antagonist, a chemotherapeutic agent or an antiproliferative agent. For example, for acute treatment, a p38 inhibitor may be administered to a patient prior to administering a compound of the present invention.

The compounds of the invention will normally be administered in a daily dosage regimen (for an adult patient) of, for example, an oral dose of between 1 mg and 2000 mg, preferably between 30 mg and 1000 mg, *e.g.* between 10 and 250 mg or an intravenous, subcutaneous, or intramuscular dose of between 0.1 mg and 100 mg, preferably between 0.1 mg and 50 mg, *e.g.* between 1 and 25 mg of the compound of the formula (I) or a physiologically acceptable salt thereof calculated as the free base, the compound being administered 1 to 4 times per day. Suitably the compounds will be administered for a period of continuous therapy, for example for a week or more.

The seventh aspect of the invention relates to a method of treating or preventing a JNK-mediated disorder in an individual, which method comprises administering to said individual a compound of the first aspect or a composition of the fourth aspect. The active compound is preferably administered in a cumulative effective amount. The individual may be in need of the treatment or prevention. Any of the JNK-mediated disorders listed above in relation to the sixth aspect may be the subject of treatment or prevention according to the seventh aspect. One or more other active agent may be administered to the individual simultaneously, subsequently or sequentially to administering the compound. The other active agent may be an anti-inflammatory agent such as a p38 inhibitor, glutamate receptor antagonist, calcium channel antagonist, a chemotherapeutic agent or an antiproliferative agent, but is preferably p38 inhibitor for acute treatment.

15

The eighth aspect of the present invention provides the use of a compound of the first aspect in the manufacture of a medicament for the prevention or treatment of a JNK-mediated disorder. The medicament may be used for treatment or prevention of any of the JNK-mediated disorders listed above in relation to the sixth aspect. Again, the compound of the present invention may be administered simultaneously, subsequently or sequentially with one or more other active agent, preferably a p38 inhibitor for acute treatment.

In the ninth aspect of the invention, there is provided an assay for determining the activity of the compounds of the present invention, comprising providing a system for assaying the activity and assaying the activity of the compound. Preferably the assay is for the JNK inhibiting activity of the compound, more preferably it is for the JNK3-specific inhibiting activity of the compounds. The compounds of the invention may be assayed *in vitro*, *in vivo*, *in silico*, or in a

primary cell culture or a cell line. *In vitro* assays include assays that determine inhibition of either the kinase activity or ATPase activity of activated JNK. Alternatively, *in vitro* assays may quantitate the ability of a compound to bind JNK and may be measured either by radiolabelling the compound prior to
5 binding, then isolating the inhibitor/JNK complex and determining the amount of the radiolabel bound or by running a competition experiment where new inhibitors are incubated with JNK bound to known radioligands. An example of an assay which may be used is Scintillation Proximity Assay (SPA), preferably using radiolabelled ATP. Another example is ELISA. Any type or isoform of
10 JNK may be used in these assays.

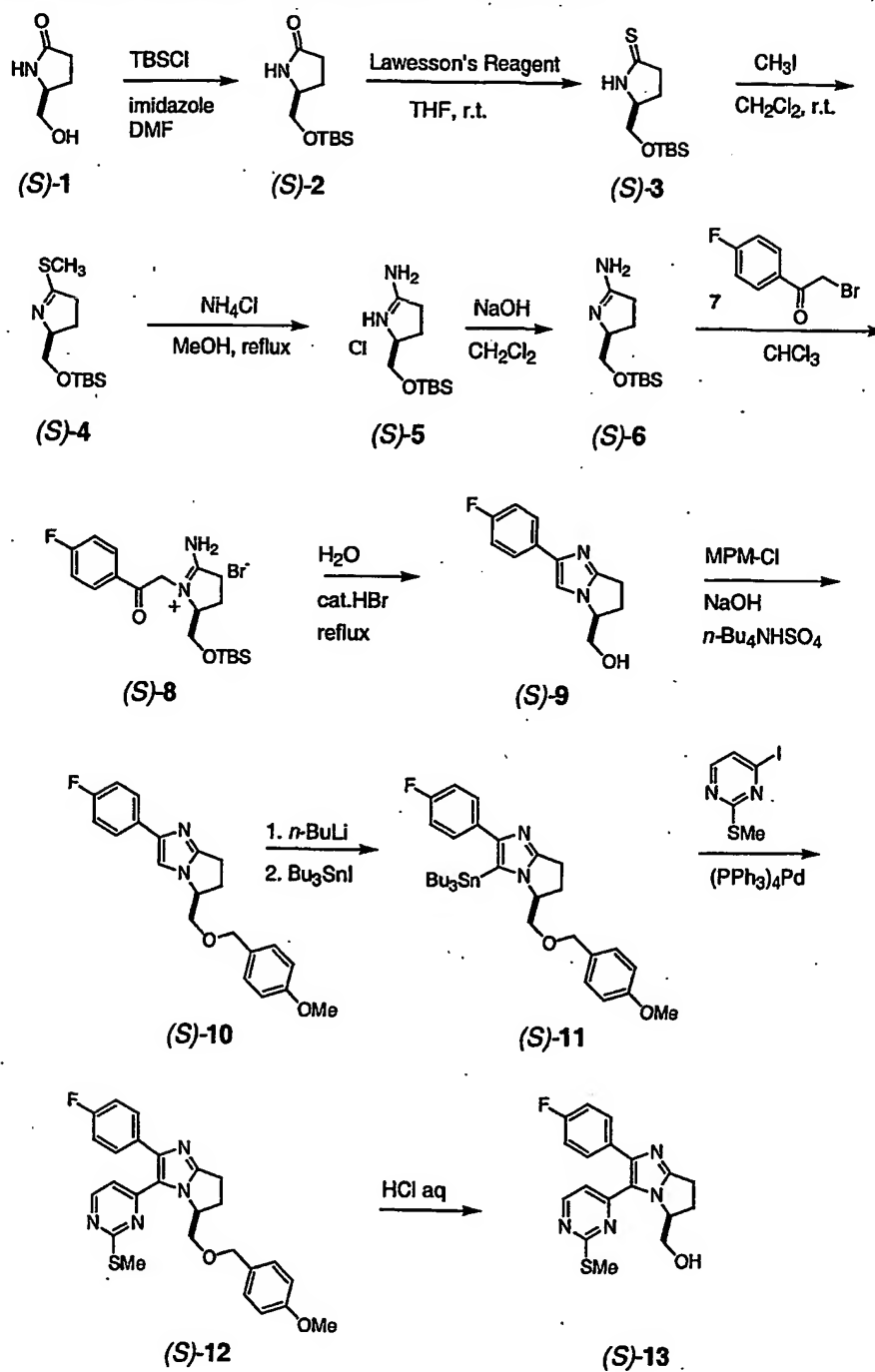
In the tenth aspect, there is provided a method of inhibiting the activity or function of a JNK, particularly JNK3, which method comprises exposing a JNK to a compound or a composition of the first or fourth aspect of the present
15 invention. The method may be performed in a research model, *in vitro*, *in silico*, or *in vivo* such as in an animal model. A suitable animal model may be a kainic acid model in rat or mice, traumatic brain injury model in rat, or MPTP in mice.

20 All features of each of the aspects apply to all other aspects *mutatis mutandis*.

Below, the present invention is illustrated using non-limiting examples.

EXAMPLES

Synthetic preparation of alcohol (S)-13 (Scheme 1)



Scheme 1

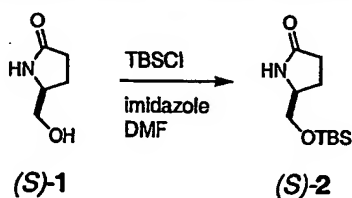
References relevant to the preparation shown in Scheme 1.

Conversion 1→5 : Leutenegger, U. *et al. Tetrahedron* **1992**, 48(11), 2143-2156

5 Conversion 6→9 : *Chemistry of Heterocyclic Compounds* **1997**, 33(10)

Conversion 9→10 : *Synth. Commun.* **1992**, 22(18), 2659

(S)-5-[(*tert*-Butyl)dimethylsilyloxy]methyl-2-pyrrolidinone; (S)-2

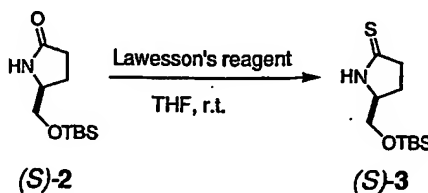


- 10 A mixture of (S)-1 (100 g, 0.869 mol), TBS-Cl (262 g, 1.74 mol), and imidazole (237 g, 3.47 mol) in DMF (686 mL) was stirred for 72 h at room temperature. Water was added and the product was extracted three times with benzene/AcOEt (1:1, v/v). The extracts were washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated. The residue was evaporated four times with p-xylene
- 15 (250 mL). The product was isolated by silicagel chromatography (SGC, Merck silicagel 60, 230-400 mesh, 1.2 kg) with gradient elution (hexane to AcOEt) to give (S)-2 (186 g, 93%) as colorless oil.

Instead of chromatographic purification we also successfully used filtration of a solution of the crude product (after evaporation with p-xylene) in CH₂Cl₂

- 20 through a plug of silicagel (1 L) with final elution using 5% MeOH in CH₂Cl₂.

(S)-5-[(*tert*-Butyl)dimethylsilyloxy]methyl-2-thiopyrrolidinone; (S)-3



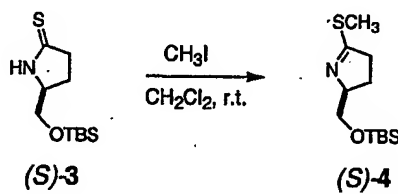
A mixture of (S)-2 (194.25 g, 0.85 mol) (dried before the reaction by 3x

evaporation with p-xylene) and Lawesson's reagent (181.53 g, 0.53 mol) in THF (1.8 L) was stirred for 2 h at room temperature. After removal of the solvent, the residue was concentrated, dissolved in CH_2Cl_2 and filtered through a plug of silicagel (250 mL). Final elution was done with hexane:AcOEt=1:1.

5 The filtrate was concentrated to afford 130.93g (63%) of (*S*)-**3** as oil, which was used in the next step.

(S)-2-(tert-Butyl-dimethyl-silanyloxymethyl)-5-methylsulfanyl-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrrole; (S)-4

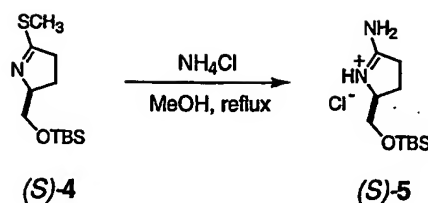
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To a solution of (S)-3 (86 g, 0.35 mol) in CH_2Cl_2 (368 mL) was added at r.t. CH_3I (308 mL). After stirring at room temperature for 2 h under N_2 , further 15 mL of CH_3I was added. The reaction mixture was stirred for additional 2 h. Solution colour changed to slightly brown then insoluble material appeared. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure then *in vacuo*. The product was dissolved in dichloromethane and washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO_3 solution. Organic layer was filtered through cotton wool and concentrated to give (S)-4 (91 g, 100%) as colourless oil, which partially solidified on standing.

(S)-5-(*tert*-Butyl-dimethyl-silanyloxymethyl)-4,5-dihydro-3H-pyrrol-2-ylamine hydrochloride; *(S)*-5

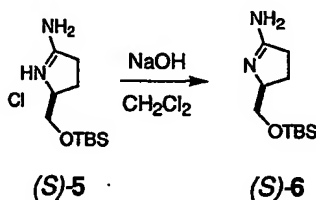
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A mixture of (S)-4 (57 g, 0.22 mol) and NH_4Cl (20.3 g, 0.23 mmol) in anhydrous MeOH (406 mL) was refluxed for 3 h under N_2 . The solvent was evaporated and the residue was dissolved in CH_2Cl_2 . The solution was filtered through cotton wool and filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo* to give white solid, which was washed with cold hexane. The solid residue was dried to afford (S)-5 (37 g, 66%) as a white powder.

(S)-5-(*tert*-Butyl-dimethyl-silanyloxymethyl)-4,5-dihydro-3H-pyrrol-2-ylamine;

10 (S)-6



Procedure 1

To a suspension of (*S*)-**5** (5.0 g, 18.9 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (29 mL) was added 6.0 M aqueous solution of NaOH (3.15 mL, 18.9 mmol) under vigorous stirring at room temperature. Reaction mixture was stirred for 5 min until the mixture became clear solution. The reaction mixture was poured into CH₂Cl₂ and washed with small amount of water. The organic extract was dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated to give (*S*)-**6** (4.03 g, 93 %) as semisolid.

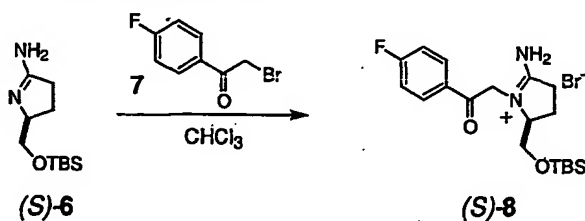
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Procedure 2

Salt (*S*)-5 (8 g, 30.5 mmol) was added portionwise at room temperature to a stirred mixture of AcOEt and saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (1:1, total of 240 mL). The mixture was then stirred for 30 min. Organic layer was separated and

the aqueous phase was extracted with AcOEt containing 1% MeOH (3x200 mL). Combined organic solutions were dried over MgSO₄ then concentrated to afford (S)-6 (6.3 g, 90%) as waxy oil.

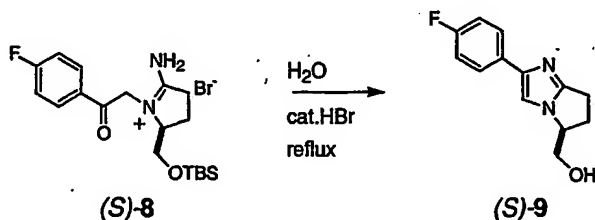
5 (S)- 2-[2-Amino-5-(*tert*-butyl-dimethyl-silyloxy)methyl]-pyrrolidin-1-yl]-1-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-ethanone hydrobromide; (S)-8



To a stirred solution of (S)-6 (4.02 g, 17.6 mmol) in chloroform (37 mL) was added dropwise at room temperature a solution of bromomethylketone 7 (4.0 g, 18.4 mmol) in chloroform (29 mL) over a period of 1 h. After stirring at room temperature for additional 1.5 h, solvent was removed under reduced pressure to give viscous oil, which was washed with hexane with the help of sonication (2x). Hexane extracts were discarded and the residue was dried in vacuum to afford (S)-8, which was used directly in the next step.

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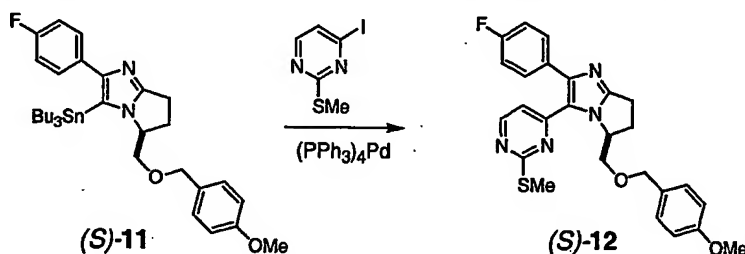
(S)-[2-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-6,7-dihydro-5H-pyrrolo[1,2-a]imidazol-5-yl]-methanol; (S)-9



A 30% solution of HBr in AcOH (4 drops) was added to a solution of salt (S)-8 in water containing 30% of EtOH (total of 200 mL) and the mixture was refluxed for 5.5 h. After cooling, the mixture was neutralized with sat. aq. NaHCO₃ and extracted with AcOEt (2x). Organic extracts were combined and

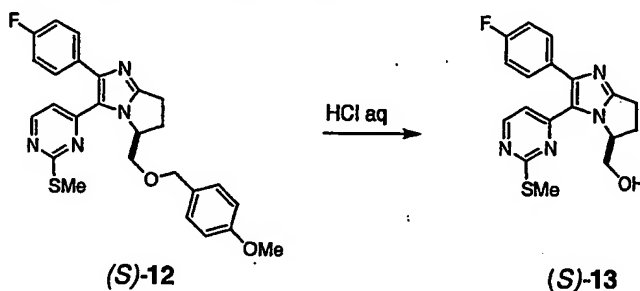
g, 0.201 mol) in THF (580 mL), 2.5 M solution of *n*-BuLi in hexanes (100 mL, 0.25 mol) was added over 4 min period. After the addition was completed the mixture was stirred at -78°C for 35 min. Then, 90% Bu_3SnI (77.7 mL, 0.245 mol) was added rapidly. The dark red colour of the mixture disappeared and the temperature increased to -50°C . After stirring in a cooling bath (-78°C) for 1 h, the reaction was quenched by the addition of saturated aqueous NaHCO_3 (300 mL). The mixture was allowed to warm up to r.t. Organic layer was separated and the aqueous phase was extracted with AcOEt (3x700 mL). Combined organic solutions were washed with brine, dried over MgSO_4 and concentrated in vacuum to afford (*S*)-11 as dark brown oil (178 g). The crude product (*S*)-11 was evaporated with toluene (3x500 mL) and used in the next step without additional purification.

(*S*)- 2-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-5-(4-methoxy-benzyloxymethyl)-3-(2-methylsulfanylpurymidin-4-yl)-6,7-dihydro-5H-pyrrolo[1,2-*a*]imidazole; (*S*)-12



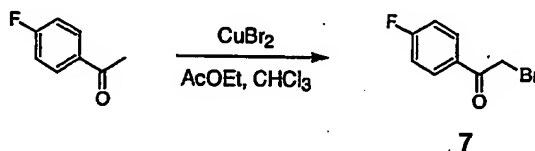
The crude product (*S*)-11, prepared in the previous step, was reacted with 4-iodo-2-methylthiopyrimidine (75.4 g, 0.299 mol), $(\text{Ph}_3\text{P})_4\text{Pd}$ (76.6 g, 66.3 mmol) in DMF (1.5 L) at $78-83^{\circ}\text{C}$ over a period of 4 days. The mixture was cooled to r.t. and solvent was evaporated in vacuum. The residue was separated between water-AcOEt. The organic layer was washed with water, brine, dried (MgSO_4), filtered, and concentrated. The residue was separated by means of SGC with hexane-AcOEt as eluent (in gradient) to afford (*S*)-12 (77 g, 80% from (*S*)-10).

(*S*)-[2-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-3-(2-methylsulfanyl-pyrimidin-4-yl)-6,7-dihydro-5H-pyrrolo[1,2-*a*]imidazol-5-yl]-methanol; (*S*)-13



A solution of MPM ether (*S*)-12 (55 g, 0.115 mol) in MeOH (200 mL): 6N HCl (1 L) was refluxed for 1 h, cooled to r.t. and poured into a cooled (external ice bath) mixture of NaOH (240 g, 6.0 mol), water (1.5 L) and dichloromethane (1 L). The white solid was filtered off. The filtrate was extracted with 10% MeOH in CH₂Cl₂ (4x). The extracts were concentrated to afford additional portion of the solid. The combined solids were purified by means of SGC to afford (*S*)-13 (14.5 g, 35%) as a white solid.

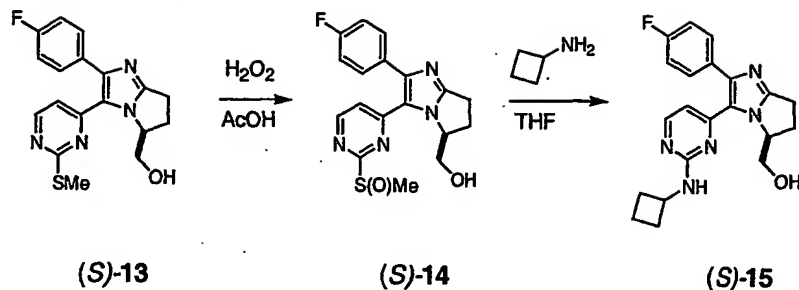
2-Bromo-1-(4-fluorophenyl)-ethanone (7)



A solution of 1-(4-fluorophenyl)-ethanone (20.0 g, 144.7 mmol) in CHCl₃ (320 mL) was added to a refluxing mixture of CuBr₂ (64.8 g, 290.11 mmol) in AcOEt (640 mL). The mixture was then refluxed for 5 h. Solvent was evaporated and the remaining solid was boiled in 350 mL of EtOH and filtered while hot through Celite. The ethanolic solution was concentrated, dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ and filtered through a short column of silicagel, initially with hexane; with final elution with hexane:ethyl acetate=1:1. The residue crystallized from hexane at -20 °C to give white crystals of 7 (22.98 g, 73%).

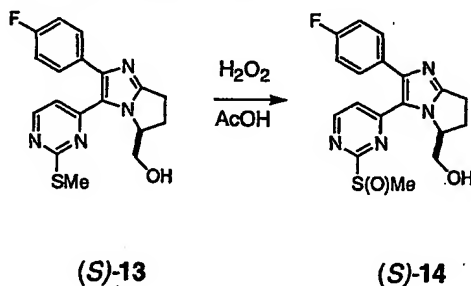
Synthetic preparation of alcohol (*S*)-15 (Scheme 2; Method 1)

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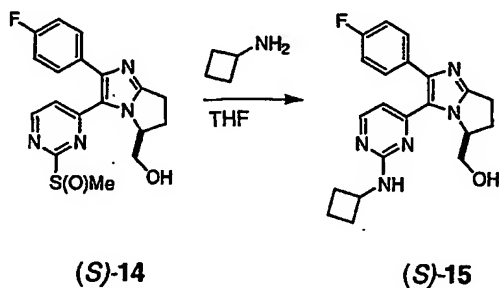
Scheme 2

(S)-[2-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-3-(2-methanesulfinyl-pyrimidin-4-yl)-6,7-dihydro-5H-pyrrolo[1,2-a]imidazol-5-yl]-methanol; *(S)*-14



Glacial acetic acid (4.5 mL) and 30 % H₂O₂ (318 μL, 2.808 mmol) were added to alcohol *(S)*-13. The mixture was allowed to stir at r.t. overnight, evaporated to dryness with toluene to give crude sulphoxide *(S)*-14 as a white solid which was used directly in the next reaction.

(S)-[3-(2-Cyclobutylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-2-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-6,7-dihydro-5H-pyrrolo[1,2-a]imidazol-5-yl]-methanol; *(S)*-15



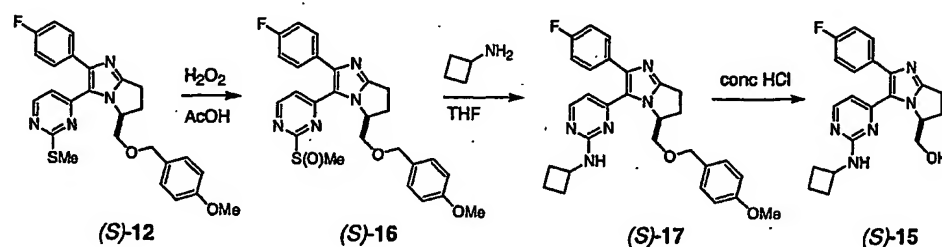
Cyclobutylamine (1.20 mL, 14.04 mmol) was added to a solution of sulfoxide (S)-14 (522 mg, 1.40 mmol) in dry THF (0.8 mL) and the mixture left to stir at r.t. overnight. The excess amine and THF were removed by evaporation.

Purification by SGC using CH₂Cl₂:MeOH as eluent in gradient afforded alcohol

5 (S)-15 (208.8 mg, 39 %) as a yellow oil.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.66-1.82 (m, 2H), 1.84-1.98 (m, 2H), 2.33-2.47 (m, 3H), 2.68-2.90 (m, 2H), 2.97-3.10 (m, 1H), 3.77 (dd, J=11.2, 7.3 Hz, 1H), 3.91 (dd, J=11.2, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 4.37-4.48 (m, 1H), 4.90 (bs, 1H), 5.41 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 6.38 (d, J=5.3 Hz, 1H), 7.03 (t, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.50 (dd, J = 8.6, 5.5 Hz, 2H), 8.01 (d, J = 5.3 Hz, 1H); MS (ESP+) m/e 380 (M+H).

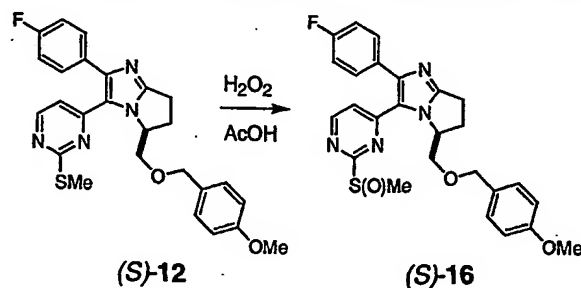
Synthetic preparation of alcohol (S)-15 (Scheme 3; Method 2)



Scheme 3

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(S)-2-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-3-(2-methanesulfinyl-pyrimidin-4-yl)-5-(4-methoxy-benzyloxymethyl)-6,7-dihydro-5H-pyrrolo[1,2-a]imidazole; (S)-16

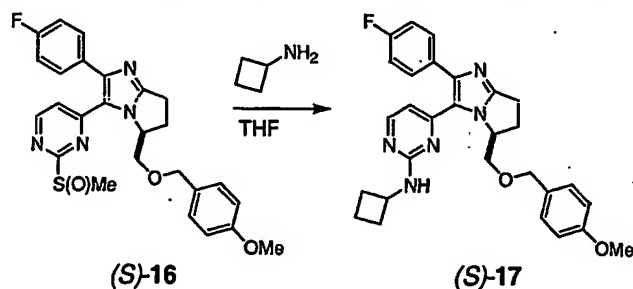


A solution of thioether (S)-12 (1.20 g, 2.54 mmol) in glacial AcOH (1.5 mL) and 30 % H₂O₂ (770 μL, 6.79 mmol) was left to stir at r.t. overnight. The

20

reaction mixture was evaporated to dryness with toluene to afford crude sulfoxide (S)-16 (1.66 g) as a white solid which was used directly in the next reaction.

- 5 (S)-Cyclobutyl-{4-[2-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-5-(4-methoxy-benzyloxymethyl)-6,7-dihydro-5H-pyrrolo[1,2-a]imidazol-3-yl]-pyrimidin-2-yl}-amine; (S)-17

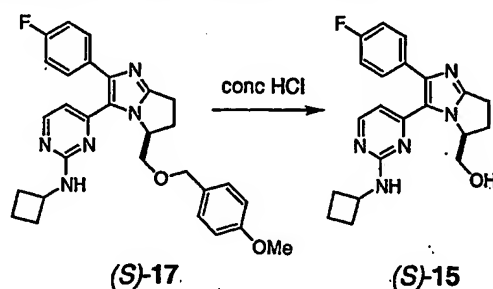


Cyclobutylamine (1.44 mL, 16.854 mmol) was added to a solution of sulfoxide (S)-16 (1.66 g, 3.370 mmol) in dry THF (6.0 mL) and stirred at r.t. overnight.

- 10 The mixture was concentrated *in vacuo* and separated by SGC with AcOEt:hexane as eluent to afford amine (S)-17 (255.12 mg, 15 %) as a yellow foam.

(S)-[3-(2-Cyclobutylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-2-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-6,7-dihydro-

- 15 5H-pyrrolo[1,2-a]imidazol-5-yl]-methanol; (S)-15

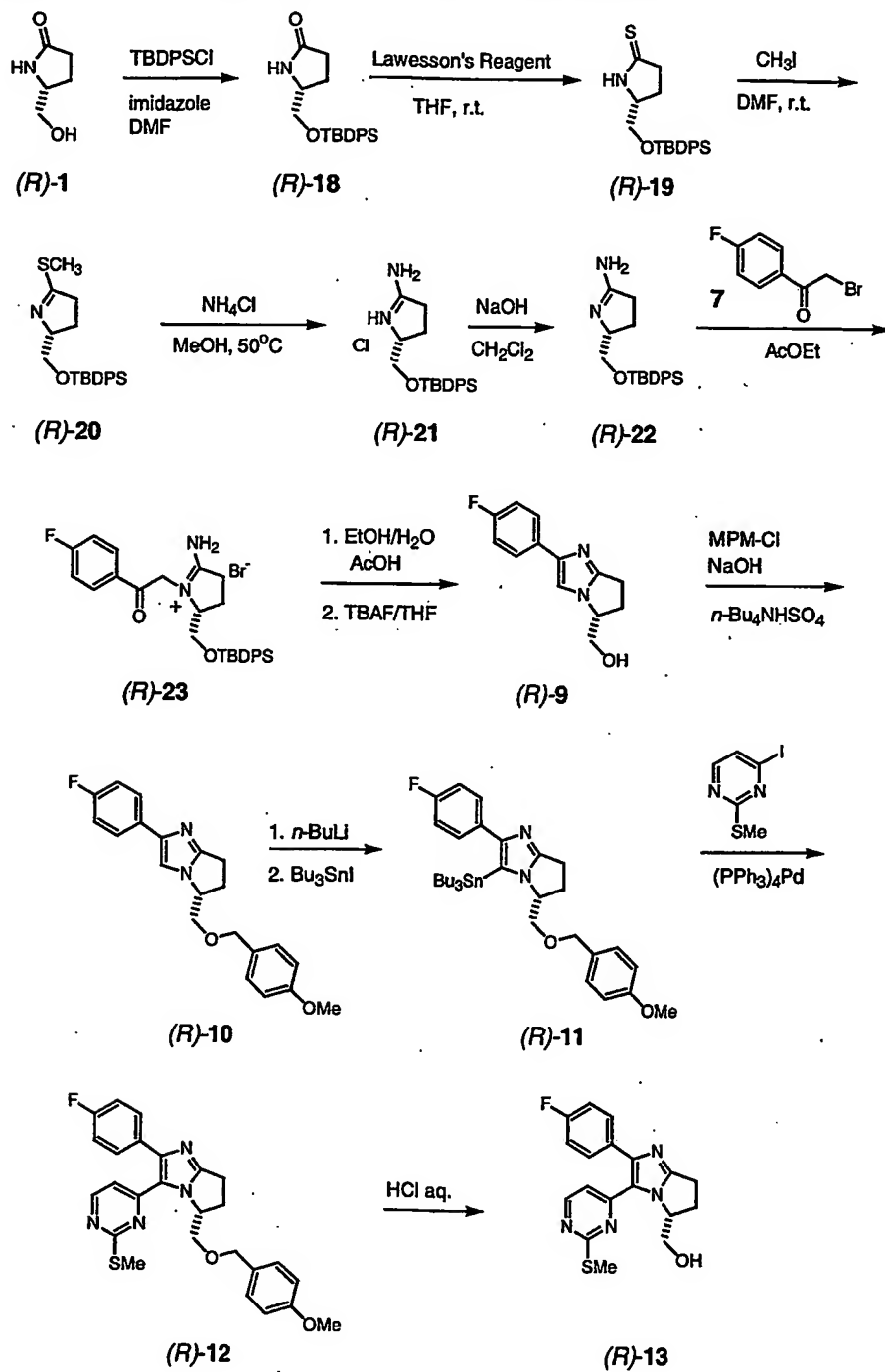


Amine (S)-17 (248 mg, 0.496 mmol) was dissolved in conc. HCl (2.0 mL) and was allowed to stir for two hours at r.t. The mixture was carefully transferred into a mixture of saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ and AcOEt. The organic layer was separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with AcOEt. The organic solutions

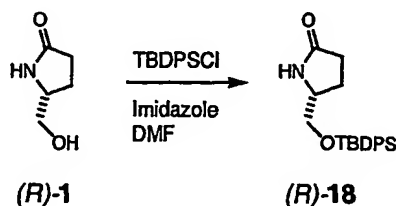
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were combined, dried over MgSO_4 , concentrated and purified by SGC using CH_2Cl_2 :MeOH as eluent in gradient afforded alcohol (*S*)-15 (175.6 mg, 93 %) as a yellow oil. Analytical data – see Method 1.

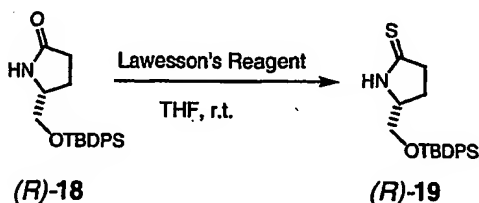
Synthetic preparation of alcohol (R)-13 (Scheme 4)



Scheme 4

(R)-5-[(*tert*-Butyl)dimethylsilyloxy]methyl-2-pyrrolidinone; (*R*)-18

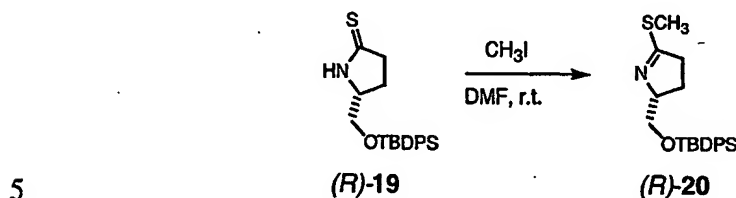
A mixture of (*R*)-1 (20 g, 174 mmol), *tert*-butyldiphenylchlorosilane (49.7 mL, 191 mmol), and imidazole (14.9 g, 217 mmol) in DMF (78 mL) was stirred for 2.5 h at r.t. Solvent was removed under reduced pressure, water (140 mL) was added, and the product extracted three times with hexane. The extracts were washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated. The product was isolated by SGC with gradient elution (30% AcOEt in hexane to 100% AcOEt) to give (*R*)-18 (58.9 g, 96%) as colourless oil. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.97 (s, 9H), 1.55-1.73 (m, 1H), 2.00-2.13 (m, 1H), 2.45 (m, 2H), 3.44 (dd, *J* = 10.3, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 3.54 (dd, *J* = 10.3, 4.1 Hz, 1H), 3.73 (m, 1H), 6.00 (bs, 1H), 7.25-7.40 (m, 6H), 7.56 (m, 4H).

(R)-5-[(*tert*-Butyl)dimethylsilyloxy]methyl-2-thiopyrrolidinone; (*R*)-19

A mixture of (*R*)-18 (58.0 g, 164 mmol) and Lawesson's reagent (36.5 g, 90.2 mmol) in THF (188 mL) was stirred for 3 h at room temperature. The residue was concentrated and the product was isolated by SGC with gradient elution (10% AcOEt in hexane to 20% AcOEt in hexane, use toluene to load sample) to give (*R*)-19 (53.61 g, 88%) as a white solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.06 (s, 9H), 1.75-1.90 (m, 1H), 2.13-2.30 (m, 1H), 2.80-3.05 (m, 2H), 3.57 (dd, *J* = 10.6, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 3.68 (dd, *J* = 10.6, 3.8 Hz, 1H), 4.19 (m, 1H), 7.50-

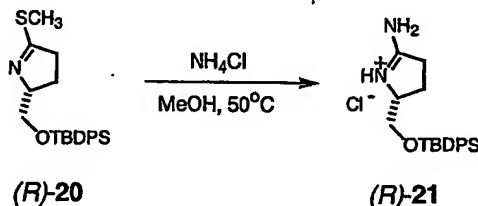
7.65 (m, 6H), 7.78 (m, 4H), 7.95-8.15 (bs, NH); MS (ESP+) m/z 387 (M+H₂O).

(R)-2-(*tert*-Butyl-diphenyl-silanyloxymethyl)-5-methylsulfanyl-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrrole; *(R)*-20



To a solution of (*R*)-**19** (53.0 g, 143 mmol) in DMF (320 mL), cooled to 0 °C, was added methyl iodide (9.82 mL, 158 mmol). After stirring at room temperature for 2 h 10 min under N₂ the reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. The product was added to ice-cold saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (265 mL), extracted with hexane, washed with brine and dried over MgSO₄ to give of (*R*)-**20** (53.44 g, 97%) as a colourless oil. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.96 (s, 9H), 1.90-2.15 (m, 2H), 2.39 (s, 3H), 2.52 (m, 1H), 2.60-2.73 (m, 1H), 3.68 (dd, *J* = 10.1, 5.0 Hz, 1H), 3.78 (dd, *J* = 10.1, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 4.17 (m, 1H), 7.25-7.40 (m, 6H), 7.60 (m, 4H).

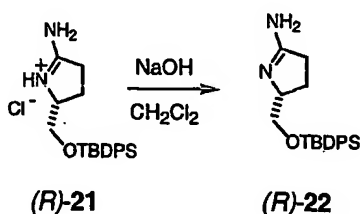
(R)-2-(tert-Butyl-diphenyl-silanyloxymethyl)-5-methylsulfanyl-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrrole hydrochloride; (R)-21



20 A mixture of (*R*)-**20** (53.0 g, 138 mmol) and NH₄Cl (7.45 g, 138 mmol) in MeOH (320 mL) was heated at 50 °C for 3 h under N₂ then more NH₄Cl (150 mg) was added and the heating continued for 1 h. The solvent was evaporated and the residue was washed with diisopropyl ether to give (*R*)-**21** as a white

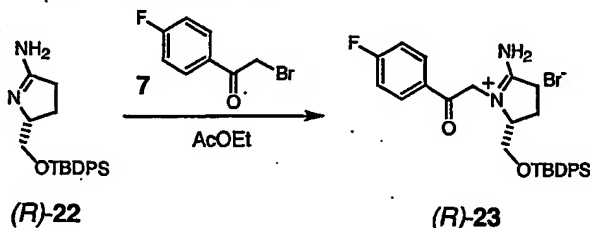
solid (50.0 g, 93%). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 1.09 (s, 9H), 2.05-2.18 (m, 1H), 2.25-2.40 (m, 1H), 2.80-3.10 (m, 2H), 3.73 (dd, $J = 10.9, 3.9$ Hz, 1H), 3.82 (dd, $J = 10.9, 3.2$ Hz, 1H), 4.15 (m, 1H), 7.40-7.55 (m, 6H), 7.67 (m, 4H).

5 *(R)*-5-(*tert*-Butyl-diphenyl-silanyloxymethyl)-4,5-dihydro-3H-pyrrol-2-ylamine;
(*R*)-22



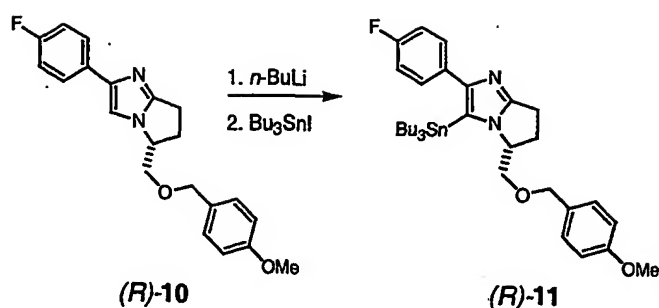
To a suspension of (*R*)-21 (49.5 g, 127 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (248 mL) was added 5 M aqueous solution of NaOH (50 mL, 250 mmol) dropwise. Reaction mixture
10 was stirred for 0.5 h, the layers separated and the aqueous layer extracted with more CH_2Cl_2 . The combined organic extracts were dried over K_2CO_3 and concentrated to give (*R*)-22 (46.25 g, 103 %) as a clear oil. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 0.98 (s, 9H), 0.73-1.85 (m, 1H), 0.95-2.10 (m, 1H), 2.25-2.50 (m, 2H), 3.46 (dd, $J = 9.9, 6.1$ Hz, 1H), 3.69 (dd, $J = 9.9, 4.5$ Hz, 1H), 3.89 (m,
15 1H), 4.20-4.60 (bs, NH_2), 7.20-7.40 (m, 6H), 7.60 (m, 4H); MS (ESP+) m/z 353.0 (M+H).

(R)-2-[2-Amino-5-(*tert*-butyl-diphenyl-silanyloxymethyl)-pyrrolidin-1-yl]-1-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-ethanone hydrobromide; (*R*)-23



To a stirred solution of (*R*)-22 (44.9 g, 127 mmol) in AcOEt (410 mL) was added bromomethylketone 7 (34.6 g, 159 mmol) and the reaction mixture

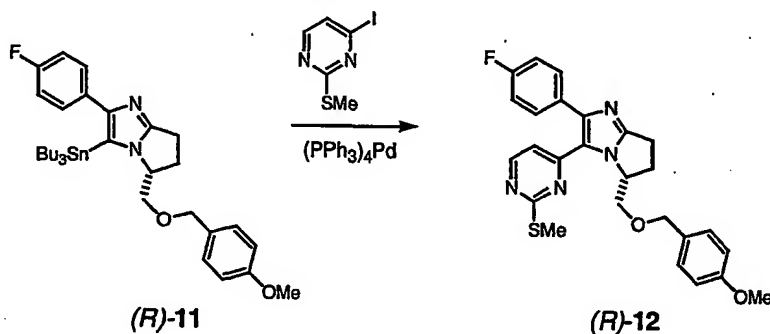
74



Compound (R)-11 was prepared from (R)-10 (9.0 g, 25.5 mmol) following the method used for preparation of (S)-11. Yield 18.5 g (113%) of crude (R)-11 as dark brown oil.

5

(R)-2-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-5-(4-methoxy-benzyloxymethyl)-3-(2-methylsulfanyl-pyrimidin-4-yl)-6,7-dihydro-5H-pyrrolo[1,2-a]imidazole; (R)-12

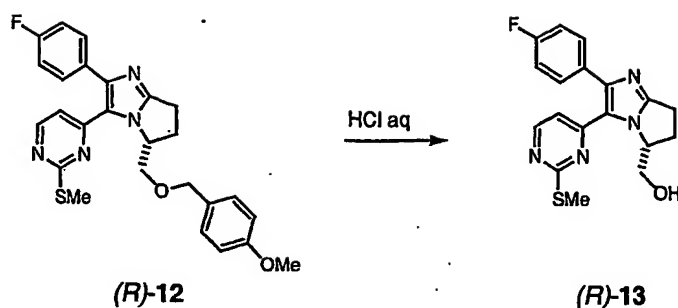


Compound (R)-12 was prepared from (R)-11 (16.38 g 25.5 mmol) following the method used for preparation of (S)-12. Yield 8.29 g (68%) of (R)-12. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.40-2.60 (m, 4H), 2.62-2.85 (m, 3H), 2.90-3.05 (m, 1H), 3.45 (dd, *J* = 9.8, 5.0 Hz, 1H), 3.58 (dd, *J* = 9.8, 3.1 Hz, 1H), 4.17 (d, *J* = 11.7 Hz, 1H), 4.30 (d, *J* = 11.7 Hz, 1H), 5.08 (m, 1H), 6.66 (d, *J* = 5.4 Hz, 1H), 7.01 (m, 4H), 7.45 (dd, *J* = 8.9, 5.5 Hz, 2H), 8.10 (d, *J* = 5.4 Hz, 1H).

15

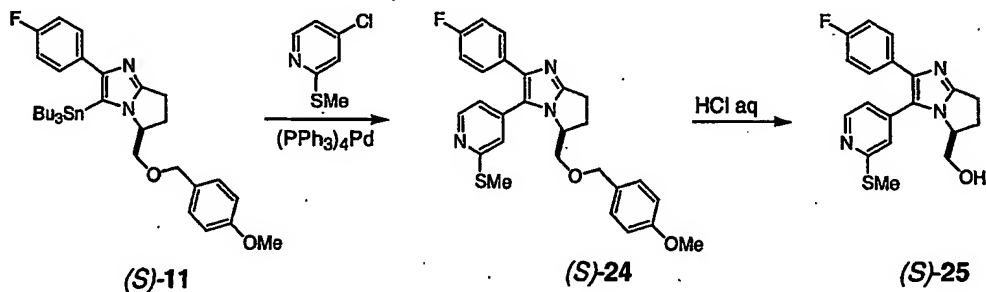
(R)- [2-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-3-(2-methylsulfanyl-pyrimidin-4-yl)-6,7-dihydro-5H-pyrrolo[1,2-a]imidazol-5-yl]-methanol; (R)-13

75



Compound (R)-13 was synthesized from (R)-12 (8.10 g, 17.0 mmol) using the method for preparation of (S)-13. Yield 4.85 g (80%) of (R)-13 as a light orange solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.38-2.52 (m, 4H), 2.60-2.85 (m, 2H), 2.90-3.10 (m, 1H), 3.49 (t, *J* = 5.1 Hz, OH), 3.73 (m, 1H), 3.85 (m, 1H), 4.95 (m, 1H), 6.73 (d, *J* = 5.4 Hz, 1H), 7.00 (t, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.42 (dd, *J* = 8.8, 5.4 Hz, 2H), 8.15 (d, *J* = 5.4 Hz, 1H); MS (ESP+) *m/z* 356.9.

Preparation of alcohol (S)-25

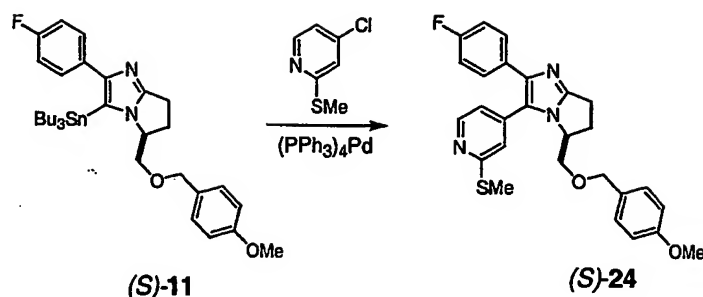


Scheme 5

10

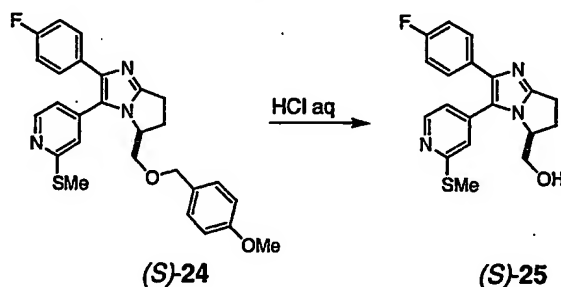
(S)-2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-5-(4-methoxy-benzyloxymethyl)-3-(2-methylsulfanylpiperidin-4-yl)-6,7-dihydro-5H-pyrrolo[1,2-a]imidazole; (S)-24

76



To a solution of the 4-chloro-2-thiomethylpyridine (5.03 g, 31.5 mmol; prepared according to Choppin, S. *et al. Eur. J. Org. Chem.* **2001**, 3, 603-606) and stannane (S)-11 (12.62 g, 19.7 mmol) in dimethylformamide (150 mL) was added Pd(PPh₃)₄ (9.13 g, 7.9 mmol) in one portion, and the mixture was heated at 85 °C in darkness. After 2.5 days the solvent was removed in vacuum and the residue was azeotroped with *p*-xylene (2x). The resulting material was dissolved in ethyl acetate and washed with water (1x) and brine (1x). The organic layer was dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude residue was purified by SGC with hexanes-propan-2-ol (9:1) as eluent to afford a 1:1 (by ¹H NMR) mixture of the Stille product (S)-24 and byproduct (S)-10; total of 3.98 g, as yellow oil.

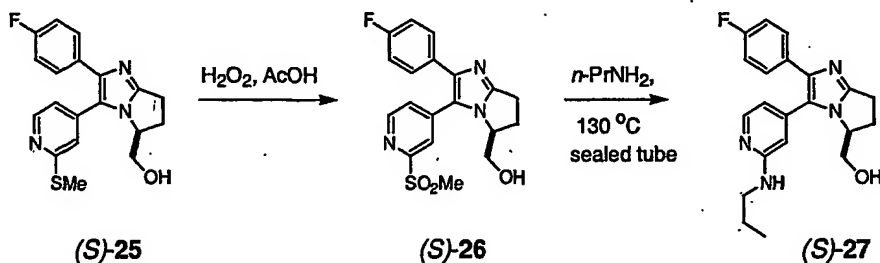
(S)-[2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-3-(2-methylsulfanylpyridin-4-yl)-6,7-dihydro-5H-pyrrolo[1,2-a]imidazol-5-yl]-methanol; (S)-25



A 1:1 mixture of (S)-24 and (S)-10 prepared in the previous step (200 mg) in 6 M HCl (3.2 mL) and MeOH (0.8 mL) was refluxed for 45 min. The mixture was allowed to cool to r.t. and diluted with CH₂Cl₂. This solution was slowly transferred into a cooled (0 °C) and stirred 6 M NaOH solution. The mixture

was separated and the aqueous layer extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (2x). The combined organic solutions were dried (MgSO_4), filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude residue was purified by SGC with AcOEt-MeOH as eluent (gradient elution 10:1 to 5:1) to afford a 10:1 (by UV absorbance in LC-MS) mixture of the alcohols (*S*)-**9** and (*S*)-**25**; total yield of 107 mg as a pale yellow oil. This material was used directly in the preparation of alcohol (*S*)-**27** (Method 1, Scheme 6)

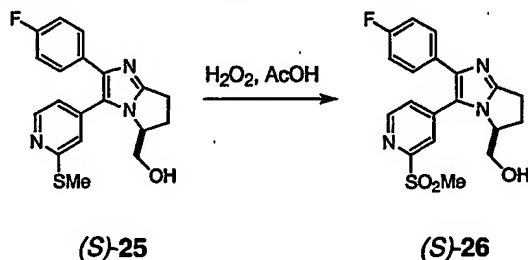
Preparation of alcohol (S)-27 (Method 1)



Scheme 6

10

(S)- [2-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-3-(2-methanesulfonyl-pyridin-4-yl)-6,7-dihydro-5H-pyrrolo[1,2-a]imidazol-5-yl]-methanol; (S)-26

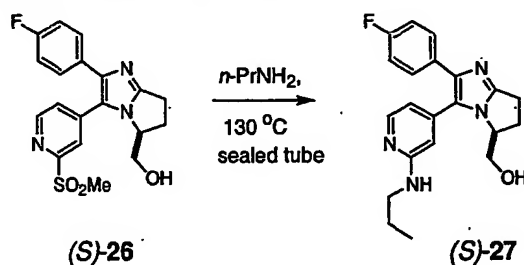


A mixture of the alcohols (*S*)-9 and (*S*)-25 obtained in the previous step (total of 90 mg) in 27.5 % H₂O₂ (0.1 mL) and AcOH (1 mL) was stirred at r.t. for 3 days. The mixture was diluted with AcOEt and washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃. The aqueous layer was washed with AcOEt (3x) and the combined organic extracts dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude residue was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (PTLC) with AcOEt as eluent (3-fold elution) and AcOEt-MeOH (10:1; 3-fold elution) to

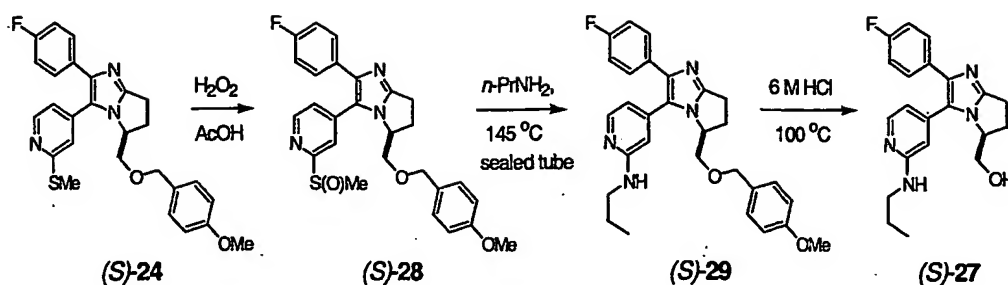
afford the methylsulfone (*S*)-26 (22 mg, 7% starting from (*S*)-11) as an oil. ¹H NMR (400 MHz; CDCl₃) δ 2.55 (m, 1H), 3.01-2.80 (m, 3H), 3.23 (s, 3H), 3.47 (tt, *J* = 11.6, 4.2 Hz, 2H), 4.66 (m, 1H), 6.98 (t, *J* = 8.7, Hz, 2H), 7.39-7.33 (m, 3H), 7.96 (s, 1H), 8.55 (d, *J* = 5.5 Hz, 1H); MS (ESP+) *m/e* 388 (M+H).

5

(*S*)-[2-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-3-(2-propylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-6,7-dihydro-5H-pyrrolo[1,2-*a*]imidazol-5-yl]-methanol; (*S*)-27

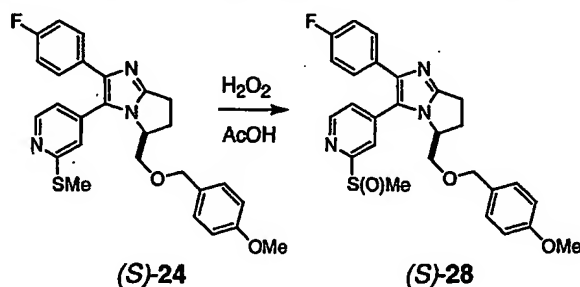


79



Scheme 7

(S)-2-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-3-(2-methanesulfinyl-pyridin-4-yl)-5-(4-methoxy-benzyloxymethyl)-6,7-dihydro-5H-pyrrolo[1,2-a]imidazole; (S)-28

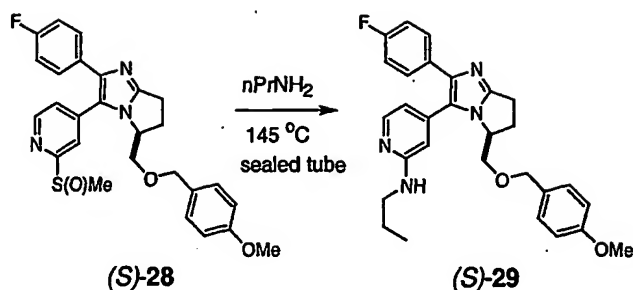


5

A mixture of the Stille product (S)-24 and imidazole (S)-10 (3.37 g) in 27.5 % H_2O_2 (2 mL) and AcOH (20 mL) was stirred at r.t. for 7 h. The mixture was diluted with AcOEt , quenched with saturated NaHCO_3 and separated. The aqueous layer was extracted with AcOEt (3x) and the combined organic solutions dried (MgSO_4), filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude residue was partially purified by SGC with AcOEt to AcOEt-MeOH as eluent (gradient elution, 5:1 to 2:1) to afford a mixture of sulfoxide (S)-28 and imidazole (S)-10 (698 mg) in 6.3:1 ratio (based on UV absorbance in LC-MS). Further purification of this material by PTLC with AcOEt as eluent furnished sulfoxide (S)-28 (327 mg, 4% from (S)-11) as a solid containing less than 1% of imidazole (S)-10; MS (ESP+) m/e 492.8 (M+H).

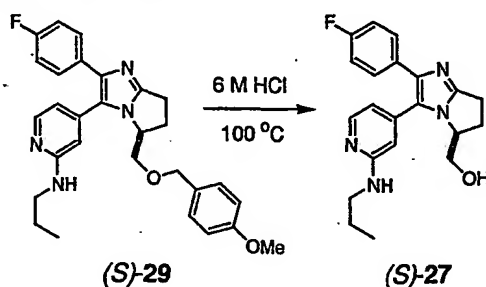
(S)-{4-[2-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-5-(4-methoxy-benzyloxymethyl)-6,7-dihydro-5H-pyrrolo[1,2-a]imidazol-3-yl]-pyridin-2-yl}-propyl-amine; (S)-29

80



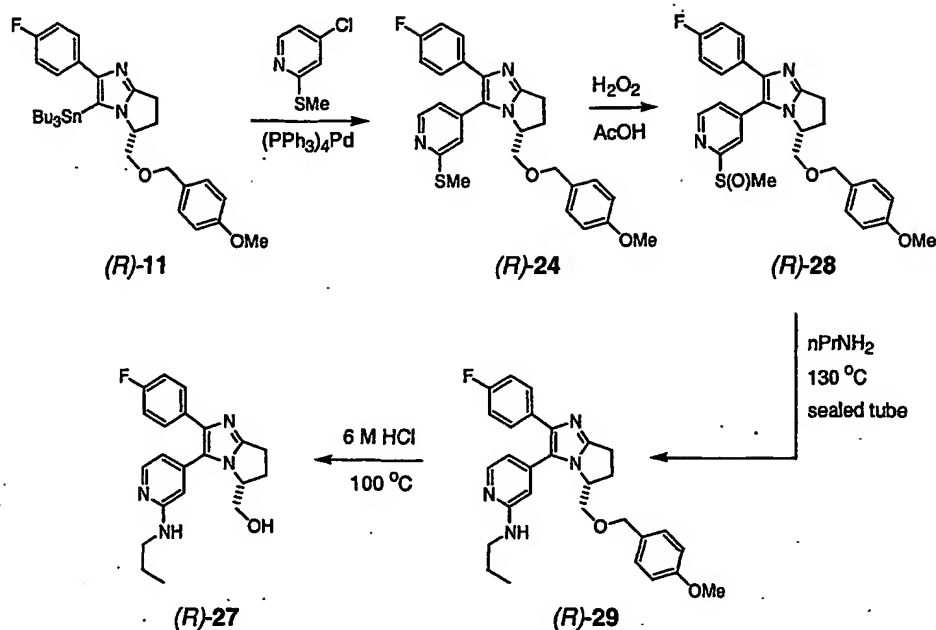
A solution of the sulfoxide (S)-28 (422 mg, 0.86 mmol) in *n*-PrNH₂ (12 mL, 145.9 mmol) was heated at 145 °C in a sealed tube for 6 days. The mixture was allowed to cool to r.t. and then concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by SGC with AcOEt:MeOH=50:1) as eluent to afford the desired (S)-29 (314 mg, 75%) as an oil. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.93 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 3H), 1.54 (tq, *J* = 7.4, 7.2 Hz, 2H), 2.76 (m, 1H), 2.56 (m, 1H), 2.91 (dt, *J* = 9.6, 2.6 Hz, 1H), 3.07 (m, 3H), 3.21 (dd, *J* = 9.9, 5.0 Hz, 1H), 3.36 (dd, *J* = 9.9, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 3.74 (s, 3H), 4.13 (d, *J* = 11.8 Hz, 1H), 4.27 (d, *J* = 11.8 Hz, 1H), 6.15 (s, 1H), 4.55 (m, 1H), 6.43 (dd, *J* = 5.2, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 6.78 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 6.95 (t, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.00 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.51 (dd, *J* = 8.9, 5.5 Hz, 2H), 8.03 (d, *J* = 5.1 Hz, 1H); MS (ESP+) *m/e* 487.9 (M+H).

(S)-[2-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-3-(2-propylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-6,7-dihydro-5H-pyrrolo[1,2-a]imidazol-5-yl]-methanol; (S)-27



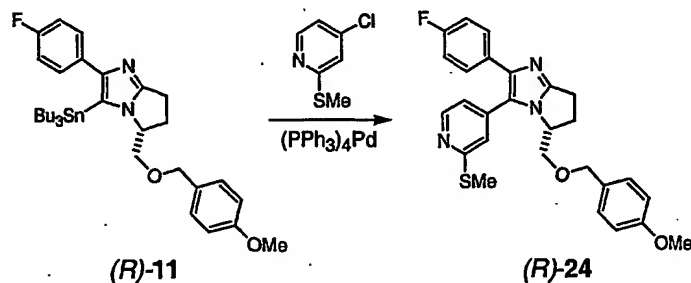
The ether (S)-29 (297 mg, 0.61 mmol) in 6 M HCl (5 mL) and MeOH (12 mL) was refluxed for 1.5 h. The mixture was allowed to cool to r.t. and diluted with AcOEt. The solution was basified to pH 9 by the dropwise addition of 50%

aqueous NaOH. The mixture was partitioned and the aqueous layer extracted with AcOEt (3x). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine (1x), dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude residue was purified by PTLC with AcOEt, (2-fold elution) to afford the alcohol (S)-**27** (129
5 mg, 58%) as a solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) 0.94 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 3H), 1.56 (tq, *J* = 7.2, 7.4 Hz, 2H), 2.61 (m, 1H), 2.75-3.13 (m, 6H), 3.53 (t, *J* = 3.1 Hz, 2H), 4.53 (m, 1H), 4.61 (m, 1H), 6.26 (s, 1H), 6.49 (dd, *J* = 5.2, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 6.95 (t, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 2H), 7.48 (dd, *J* = 8.9, 5.5 Hz, 2H), 8.04 (d, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 1H); MS (ESP+) *m/e* 367.0 (M+H).

Preparation of alcohol (*R*)-27

Scheme 8

(*R*)-2-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-5-(4-methoxy-benzyloxymethyl)-3-(2-methylsulfanylpromidin-4-yl)-6,7-dihydro-5H-pyrrolo[1,2-a]imidazole; (*R*)-24

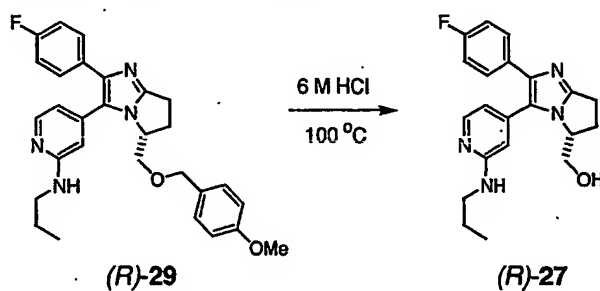


Compound (*R*)-24 was prepared from (*R*)-11 (9.69 g, 15.1 mmol) following a modified protocol used for preparation of (*S*)-24.

- 10 To a solution of the 4-chloro-2-thiomethylpyridine (3.86 g, 24.2 mmol) and stannane (*R*)-11 (9.69 g, 15.1 mmol) in DMF (80 mL) was added $Pd(PPh_3)_4$ (6.98 g, 6.0 mmol) in one portion, and the mixture was heated at $85\text{ }^\circ C$ in darkness for 7 days. Solvent was removed in vacuum and the residue was

29 and (*R*)-**10** (58 mg) as an oil. This mixture was used in the next step without further purification.

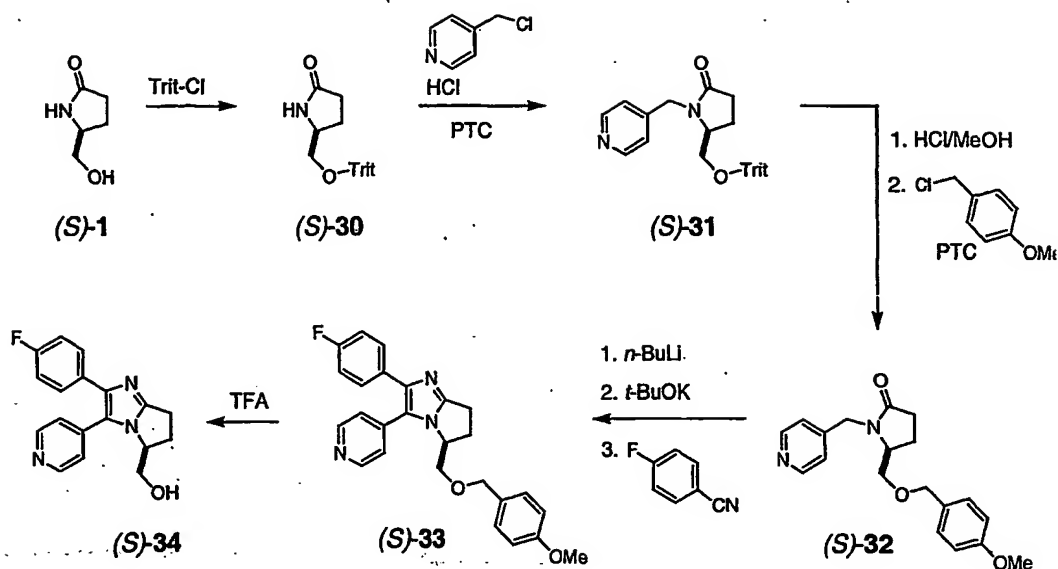
(R)-[2-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-3-(2-propylamino-pyridin-4-yl)-6,7-dihydro-5H-pyrrolo[1,2-a]imidazol-5-yl]-methanol; (R)-27



The aforementioned mixture of ether (*R*)-**29** and (*R*)-**10** (58 mg) was treated at 100 °C with 6 M HCl (2 mL) in methanol (4 mL). After 1.5 h the mixture was cooled to r.t., diluted with AcOEt and basified with 50% aqueous NaOH. The mixture was partitioned, and the aqueous layer was extracted with AcOEt (3x). The combined organic extracts were dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by PTLC with AcOEt:MeOH=10:1 as eluent (2-fold elution) to afford (*R*)-**27** (13 mg, 14% from (*R*)-**28**) as an oil.

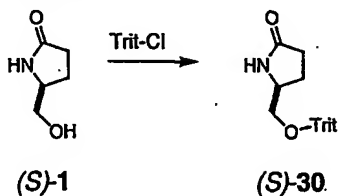
¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) 0.94 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 3H), 1.56 (tq, *J* = 7.2, 7.4 Hz, 2H), 2.61 (m, 1H), 3.13-2.75 (m, 6H), 3.53 (t, *J* = 3.1 Hz, 2H), 4.53 (m, 1H), 4.61 (m, 1H), 6.26 (s, 1H), 6.49 (dd, *J* = 5.2, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 6.95 (t, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 2H), 7.48 (dd, *J* = 8.9, 5.5 Hz, 2H), 8.04 (d, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 1H); MS (ESP+) *m/e* 366.9 (M+H).

Preparation of alcohol (S)-34.

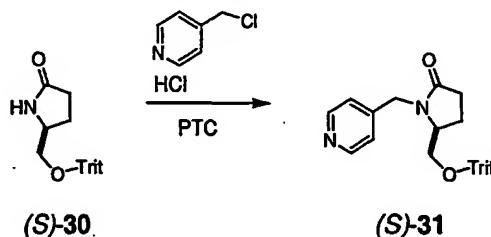


Scheme 9

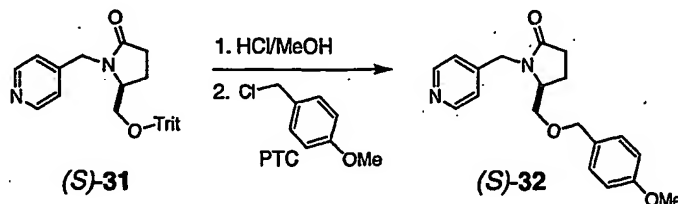
5

(S)-5-Trityloxymethyl-pyrrolidin-2-one; (S)-30

i-Pr₂NEt (160.46 g, 1.24 mol) was added to a stirred and cooled (0 °C) solution of (S)-1 (110.0 g, 0.955 mol), DMAP (11.67 g, 95.5 mmol) and trityl chloride (320 g, 1.24 mol) in DMF (200 mL). Cooling bath was removed and the mixture was stirred at r.t. overnight. Solvents were removed by evaporation in vacuum and the residue was separated between AcOEt-water. The aqueous layer was extracted with AcOEt (8x1 L). Combined organic solutions were washed with brine (3 L), concentrated and purified by means of SGC with CH₂Cl₂-AcOEt (in gradient up to 5% AcOEt) to give (S)-30 (300.0 g, 88%).

(S)- 1-Pyridin-4-ylmethyl-5-trityloxymethyl-pyrrolidin-2-one; *(S)*-31

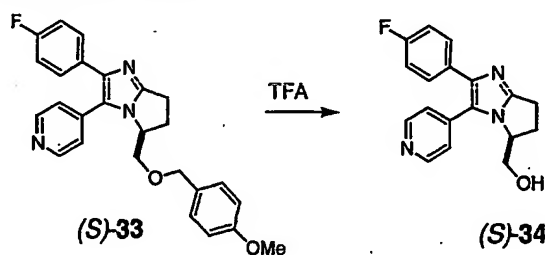
A 50% aqueous sodium hydroxide solution (198 mL, 3.8 mol) was added slowly to a stirred and cooled (8°C; ice bath) mixture of *(S)*-30 (270.0 g, 755 mmol), picolyl chloride hydrochloride (136.28 g, 831 mmol), *n*-Bu₄NHSO₄ (25.65 g, 75.53 mmol) and benzene (1.5 L). An exothermic reaction occurred and the temperature of the mixture reached 15 °C. Cooling bath was removed and the reaction mixture was stirred at r.t. overnight. The organic layer was decanted off. The aqueous layer was extracted with benzene (3x0.5 L). Organic solutions were combined and concentrated in vacuum. The residue was purified by SGC with hexane:CH₂Cl₂ as eluent in gradient (up to 100% CH₂Cl₂) and then with CH₂Cl₂:AcOEt in gradient (up to 100% AcOEt) to afford *(S)*-31 (312 g, 92%).

(S)- 5-(4-Methoxy-benzyloxymethyl)-1-pyridin-4-ylmethyl-pyrrolidin-2-one; *(S)*-32

A 4.0 M solution of HCl in MeOH (450 mL, 1.8 mol) was added to *(S)*-31 (311.0 g, 693 mmol) and the mixture was stirred at r.t. overnight to form a suspension. The mixture was diluted with MeOH and washed with hexane (3x1 L). Hexane layer was discarded. Benzene was added to the methanolic layer,

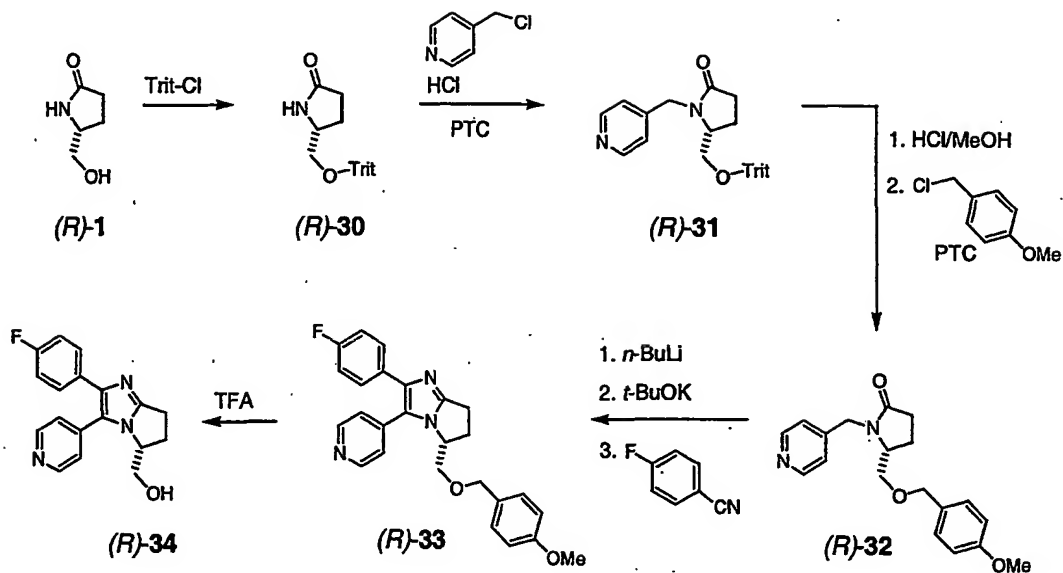
extracted with AcOEt (6x2 L). Combined organic solutions were washed with brine, dried (MgSO₄), concentrated and separated by means of SGC with AcOEt to afford (*S*)-33 (52.0 g, 20%) as yellow oil.

- 5 (*S*)- [2-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-3-pyridin-4-yl-6,7-dihydro-5H-pyrrolo[1,2-*a*]imidazol-5-yl]-methanol; (*S*)-34



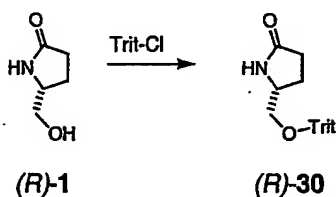
- TFA (350 mL) was added to (*S*)-33 (33.13 g, 77.14 mmol) and the solution was stirred at r.t. overnight. The volatiles were removed under reduced pressure and the residue was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (100 mL). Saturated aqueous solution of NaHCO₃ was added slowly to raise pH of the mixture to 8.0. The organic layer was separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (6x200 mL). Combined organic solutions were washed with brine, dried (MgSO₄), concentrated and purified by SGC with CH₂Cl₂:MeOH as eluent (in gradient, up to 10% MeOH) to give (*S*)-34 (17.93 g, 76%). ¹H NMR (250 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.93 (bs, 1H), 2.55-2.70 (m, 1H), 2.70-2.88 (m, 1H), 2.88-3.08 (m, 2H), 3.40-3.52 (m, 2H), 4.49-4.58 (m, 1H), 6.90-7.00 (m, 2H), 7.15-7.22 (m, 2H), 7.34-7.42 (m, 2H), 8.47-8.50 (m, 2H); MS (APCI+) m/e 310 (M+H).

Preparation of alcohol (R)-34.



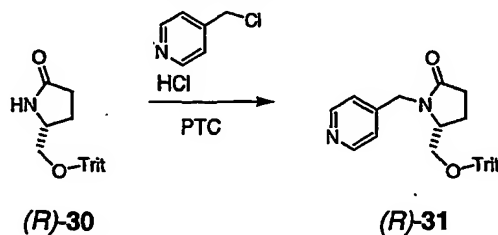
Scheme 10

5 (R)-5-Trityloxymethyl-pyrrolidin-2-one; (R)-30



Compound (R)-30 was synthesized from (R)-1 (10.0 g) using the method for preparation of (S)-30. Yield 22.26 g (72%) of (R)-30.

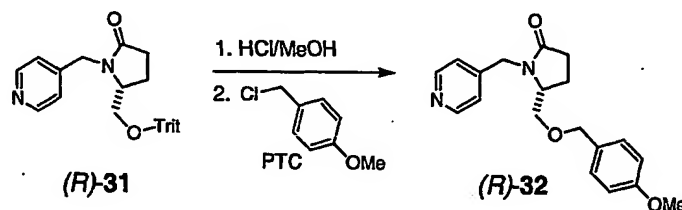
10 (S)-1-Pyridin-4-ylmethyl-5-trityloxymethyl-pyrrolidin-2-one; (R)-31



Compound (R)-31 was synthesized from (R)-30 (22.26 g) using the method for preparation of (S)-31. Yield 19.79 g (70%) of (R)-31.

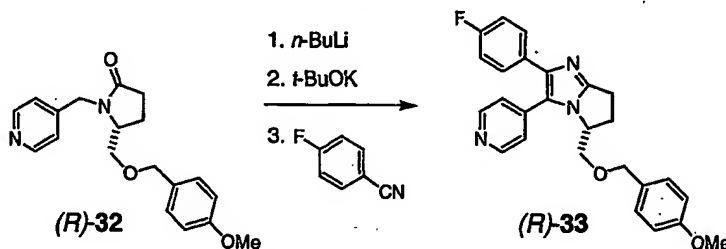
(R)-5-(4-Methoxy-benzyloxymethyl)-1-pyridin-4-ylmethyl-pyrrolidin-2-one;

5 (R)-32



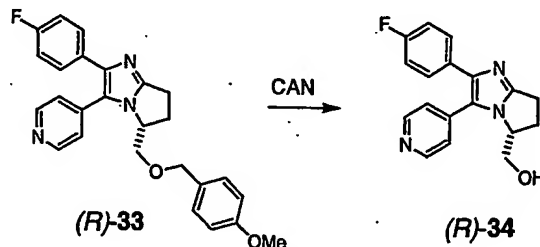
Compound (R)-32 was synthesized from (R)-31 (23.28 g) using the method for preparation of (S)-32. Yield 13.08 g (77%) of (R)-32.

10 (R)-2-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-5-(4-methoxy-benzyloxymethyl)-3-pyridin-4-yl-6,7-dihydro-5H-pyrrolo[1,2-a]imidazole; (R)-33



Compound (R)-33 was synthesized from (R)-32 (13.08 g) using the method for preparation of (S)-33. Yield 2.15 g (25%) of (R)-33.

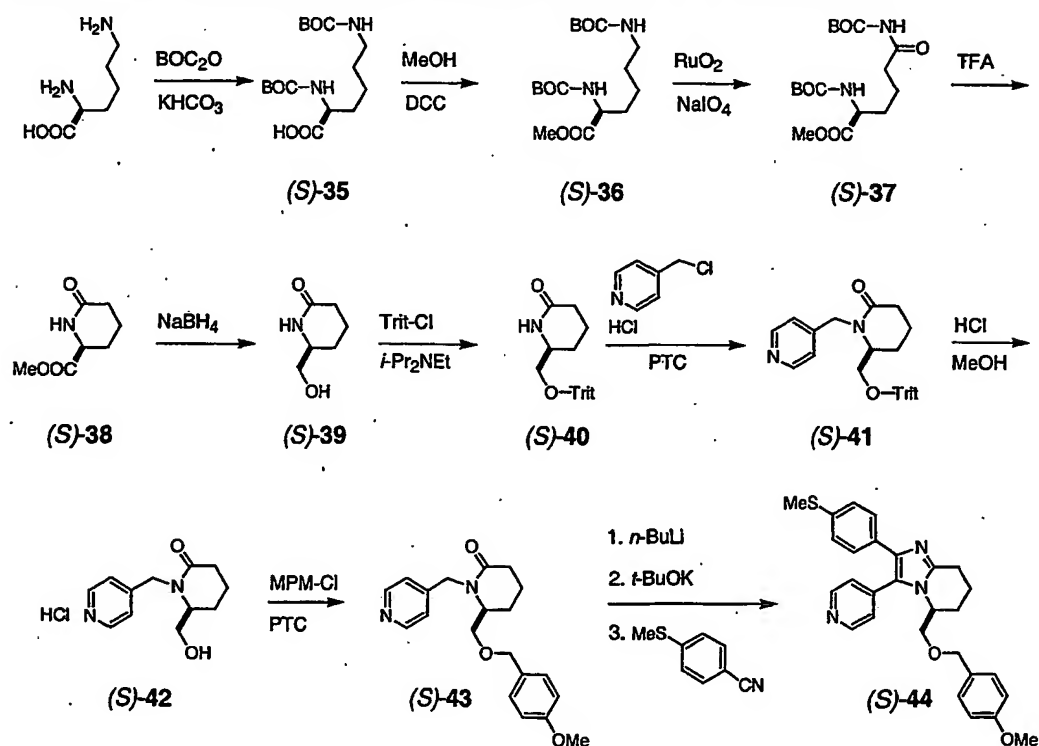
(R)- [2-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-3-pyridin-4-yl-6,7-dihydro-5H-pyrrolo[1,2-a]imidazol-5-yl]-methanol; (R)-34



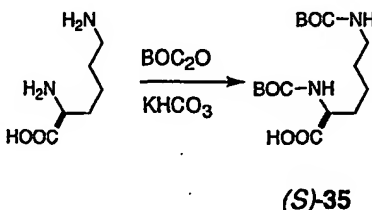
0.5 M aqueous solution of cerium (IV) ammonium nitrate (CAN; 8.6 mL, 4.3 mmol) was added to a solution of (R)-33 (1.00 g, 2.33 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (16 mL) and a mixture was stirred at r.t. Additional portions of aqueous 0.5 M CAN solution (2.9 and 2.5 mL, total of 2.7 mmol) were added after 0.5 and 1.5 h, respectively. The mixture was stirred for 4.5 h at r.t., and the reaction was quenched by the addition of aqueous NaHCO₃ solution. The mixture was extracted with AcOEt. Combined extracts were dried (MgSO₄), concentrated and separated by means of SGC with CH₂Cl₂:MeOH as eluent in gradient (from 0 to 5% of MeOH) to afford (R)-34 (300 mg, 42%) as a tan solid.

10

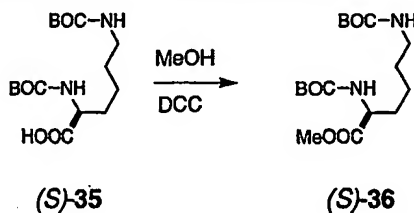
Synthesis of example imidazo[1,2-a]pyridine (S)-44 (Scheme 11).



Scheme 11

(S)-2,6-Bis-*tert*-butoxycarbonylamino-hexanoic acid; *(S)*-35

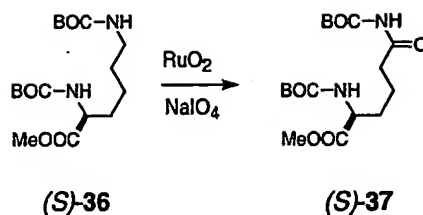
A mixture of *L*-lysine (2.012 g, 13.76 mmol), di-*tert*-butyl dicarbonate (BOC₂O; 7.21 g, 33.0 mmol) and KHCO₃ (7.008 g, 70.0 mmol) in methanol (50 mL) was stirred at r.t. for 3 days. The mixture was concentrated in vacuum, acidified to pH 4 with 10% aqueous citric acid, and extracted with AcOEt (3x30 mL). Combined organic solutions were washed with brine, dried MgSO₄, and concentrated to give *(S)*-35 (5.05 g, 106%) as a white foam. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 1.20-1.63 (m, 6H), 1.35 (s, 9H), 1.36 (s, 9H), 2.82-2.90 (m, 2H), 3.79 (td, *J* = 8.6, 4.5 Hz, 1H), 6.75 (t, *J* = 5.4 Hz, 1H), 6.99 (t, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 12.4 (bs, 1H).

(S)-2,6-Bis-*tert*-butoxycarbonylamino-hexanoic acid methyl ester; *(S)*-36

MeOH (3.4 mL, 84 mmol) was added at r.t. to a stirred mixture of *(S)*-35 (26.23 g, 75.86 mmol), DCC (17.2 g, 83.4 mmol) and DMAP (8.35 mmol) in dry CH₂Cl₂ (220 mL). After overnight stirring at r.t. the mixture was filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by SGC with hexane-AcOEt as eluent to afford *(S)*-36 (27.28 g, quant.) as colourless glass. ¹H NMR (250 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.23-1.88 (m, 6H), 1.43 (s, 18H), 3.10 (q, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 3.73 (s, 3H), 4.22-4.33 (m, 1H), 4.59 (bs, 1H), 5.10 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H).

(S)-2,6-Bis-*tert*-butoxycarbonylamino-6-oxo-hexanoic acid methyl ester; *(S)*-37

93

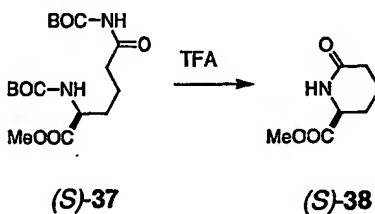


A solution of (S)-36 (26.42 g, 73.3 mmol) in AcOEt (210 mL) was added to a solution of NaIO₄ (36.6 g, 171.1 mmol) and RuO₂ hydrate (496 mg, 3.73 mmol) in water (300 mL). The mixture was then stirred at r.t. in a closed flask in

5 darkness for 7 h. Organic phase was separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with AcOEt (3x70 mL). Combined organic yellow solutions were treated with propan-2-ol (25 mL, 326 mmol). Black precipitate appeared. The black suspension was stirred at r.t. overnight, filtered, and concentrated to give (S)-37 (27.20 g, 99%) as a brown foam, which was directly used for preparation

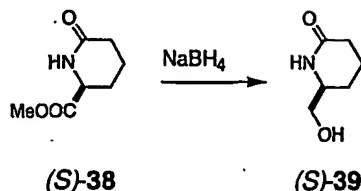
10 of (S)-38. Analytical sample of (S)-37 was isolated by means of PTLC with hexane:AcOEt=2:1 as eluent; ¹H NMR (250 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.43 (s, 9H), 1.48 (s, 9H), 1.63-1.78 (m, 4H), 2.67-2.77 (m, 2H), 3.73 (s, 3H), 4.25-4.35 (m, 1H), 5.14 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.46 (bs, 1H).

15 (S)-6-Oxo-piperidine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester; (S)-38



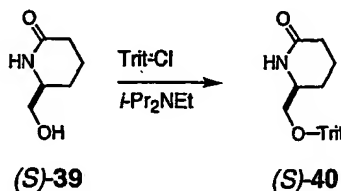
A solution of (S)-37 (27.20 g, 72.6 mmol) in TFA (160 mL) was stirred at 85 °C for 4 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated in vacuum and purified by SGC using as eluent hexane:CH₂Cl₂ (in gradient) followed by CH₂Cl₂ and

20 CH₂Cl₂:MeOH, to afford (S)-38 (12.885 g, 113%). ¹H NMR (250 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.70-2.00 (m, 3H), 2.12-2.32 (m, 1H), 2.41-2.55 (m, 2H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 4.10-4.22 (m, 1H), 7.32 (bs, 1H).

(S)-6-Hydroxymethyl-piperidin-2-one; *(S)*-39

To a cooled (ice bath) solution of *(S)*-38 (12,885 g, 82.03 mmol) in MeOH (65 mL), was added NaBH₄ (total of 11 g, 0.29 mol) in small portions at such a rate
 5 that the temperature of the reaction mixture was maintained below 10 °C. The formed thick suspension was left in a refrigerator overnight. Then, MeOH (100 mL) was added followed by silicagel (Kieselgel 60, 230-400 mesh, 100 g) and benzene (250 mL). Solvents were removed by evaporation under reduced pressure. The residue was applied on a silicagel column, and the product was
 10 eluted with CH₂Cl₂:MeOH (in gradient) to afford *(S)*-39 (7.20 g, 68%) as colourless oil. ¹H NMR (250 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.20-1.43 (m, 1H), 1.57-1.94 (m, 3H), 2.12-2.42 (m, 2H), 3.33-3.56 (m, 2H), 3.62 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 4.63 (s, 1H), 7.34 (s, 1H). ¹³C NMR (62.9 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 19.48, 24.31, 31.21, 54.84, 66.00, 173.28.

15

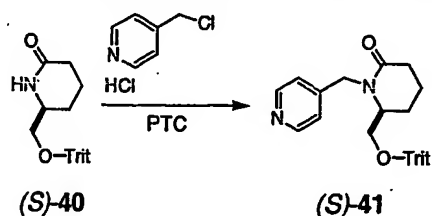
(S)-6-Trityloxymethyl-piperidin-2-one; *(S)*-40

A mixture of *(S)*-39 (5.85 g, 45.3 mmol), trityl chloride (16.04 g, 57.5 mmol), *i*-Pr₂NEt (11.6 mL, 66.6 mmol) and DMAP (0.527 g, 4.31 mmol) in DMF (21
 20 mL) was stirred at r.t for 3 days. Reaction mixture was separated between brine (80 mL) and water (80 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted with AcOEt (4x80 mL). Combined organic solutions were washed with brine, dried (MgSO₄), concentrated and separated by SGC with hexane:AcOEt (in gradient,

up to 40% AcOEt) to afford (*S*)-**40** as a foam; yield 12.20 g (73%). ¹H NMR (250 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.16-1.34 (m, 1H), 1.58-1.90 (m, 3H), 2.17-2.31 (m, 1H), 2.33-2.47 (m, 1H), 2.94 (t, *J* = 9.1 Hz, 1H), 3.23 (dd, *J* = 9.1, 3.1 Hz, 1H), 3.56-3.68 (m, 1H), 6.21 (s, 1H), 7.21-7.45 (m, 15H).

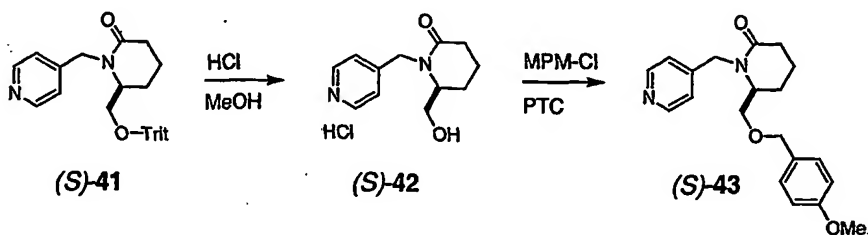
5

(*S*)-1-Pyridin-4-ylmethyl-6-trityloxymethyl-piperidin-2-one; (*S*)-**41**



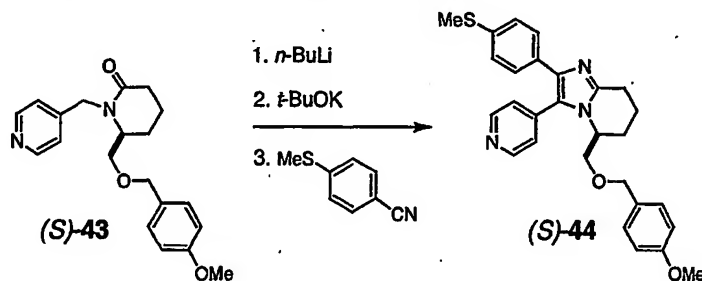
A mixture of (*S*)-**40** (14.57 g, 39.22 mmol), picolyl chloride hydrochloride (6.42 g, 39.1 mmol), *n*-Bu₄NHSO₄ (1.45 g, 4.27 mmol) and 50% aqueous NaOH (10.2 mL, ca 195 mmol) in benzene (78 mL) was stirred at r.t for 3 days. The organic layer was separated and the residue was extracted with benzene (3x50 mL). Combined organic solutions were concentrated and separated by SGC with CH₂Cl₂:MeOH as eluent (gradient up to 5% MeOH) to afford (*S*)-**41** (12.20 g, 67%) as white foam. ¹H NMR (250 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.70-1.93 (m, 3H), 2.04-2.17 (m, 1H), 2.46 (t, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 3.11 (dd, *J* = 9.8, 7.3 Hz, 1H), 3.21 (dd, *J* = 9.8, 4.3 Hz, 1H), 3.40-3.50 (m, 1H), 3.97 (d, *J* = 15.9 Hz, 1H), 5.00 (d, *J* = 15.9 Hz, 1H), 6.92 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 7.20-7.40 (m, 15H), 8.46 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 2H).

(*S*)- 6-(4-Methoxy-benzyloxymethyl)-1-pyridin-4-ylmethyl-piperidin-2-one; (*S*)-**43**



A mixture of (*S*)-**41** (1.20 g, 2.60 mmol) and 4.2 M HCl in MeOH (1.5 mL, 6.3 mmol) was stirred at r.t. overnight. Then, the two-phase system was washed with hexane (3x5 mL). The residual methanolic solution was concentrated to dryness in vacuum and azeotroped with benzene (3x2 mL) to afford (*S*)-**42** as a foam. To this foam were added 4-methoxybenzyl chloride (0.51 mL, 3.76 mmol), *n*-Bu₄NHSO₄ (168 mg, 0.49 mmol) and 50% aqueous NaOH (1.6 mL, ca 30 mmol) in benzene (7 mL), and the mixture was stirred overnight at r.t. The organic layer was separated and the residue was extracted with benzene (3x5 mL). Combined organic solutions were concentrated and separated by SGC with CH₂Cl₂:MeOH as eluent (gradient up to 5% MeOH) to afford (*S*)-**43** (879.5 mg, 99%) as yellowish oil. ¹H NMR (250 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.70-2.00 (m, 4H), 2.46 (t, *J* = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 3.42-3.56 (m, 3H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 4.27-4.38 (m, 3H), 5.04 (d, *J* = 15.9 Hz, 1H), 6.88 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.08 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 7.17 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 8.51 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 2H).

(*S*)- 5-(4-Methoxy-benzyloxymethyl)-2-(4-methylsulfanyl-phenyl)-3-pyridin-4-yl-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyridine; (*S*)-**44**

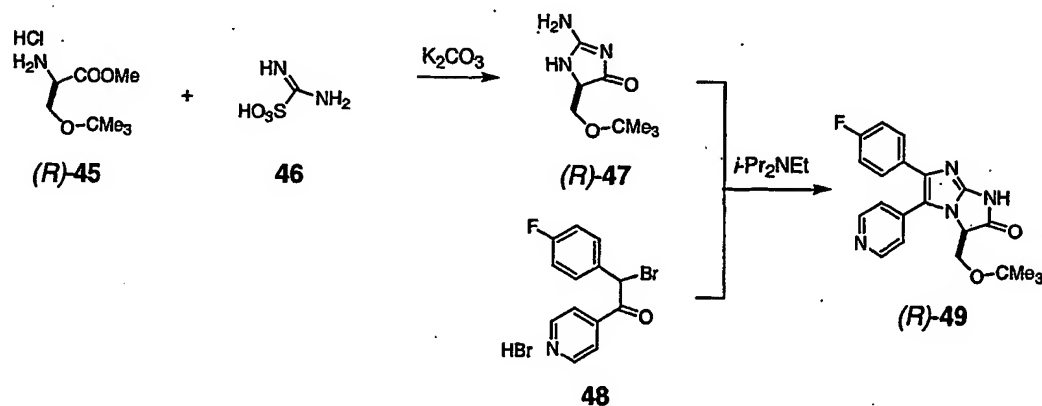


1.6 M *n*-BuLi in hexane (1.9 mL, 3.0 mmol) was added dropwise to a stirred and cooled (−45 °C) solution of (*S*)-**43** (934.4 mg, 2.745 mmol) in THF (14 mL) and the yellow solution was stirred at −45 °C for 5 min. Then, 1.0 M solution of *t*-BuOK in THF (2.8 mL, 2.8 mmol) was added, the mixture was stirred at −45 °C for 10 min, and was treated with a solution of 4-(methylthio)benzonitrile (1.02 g, 6.84 mmol) in THF (2.8 mL). Stirring was continued at −45 °C for 1 h and then overnight at r.t. The reaction was quenched with water (2 mL), and the

mixture was separated between AcOEt and saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ solution. The aqueous layer was extracted with AcOEt (4x15 mL). Combined organic solutions were washed with brine, dried MgSO₄, concentrated and separated by means of SGC with hexane:AcOEt (gradient, up to 100% AcOEt) to afford (*S*)-**44** (731.8 mg, 56%) as colourless foam. ¹H NMR (250 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.88-2.10 (m, 3H), 2.20-2.37 (m, 1H), 2.44 (s, 3H), 2.80-2.94 (m, 1H), 3.01-3.13 (m, 1H), 3.07 (dd, *J* = 9.5, 3.9 Hz, 1H), 3.22 (dd, *J* = 9.5, 8.6 Hz, 1H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 4.11 (d, *J* = 11.8 Hz, 1H), 4.18 (d, *J* = 11.8 Hz, 1H), 4.34-4.43 (m, 1H), 6.79 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 6.97 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.09 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.15 (d, *J* = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 7.28 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 8.61 (d, *J* = 6.1 Hz, 2H); MS (APCI+) *m/e* 472 (M+H).

Synthesis of example imidazo[1,2-a]imidazol-2-one (*R*)-49** (Scheme 12).**

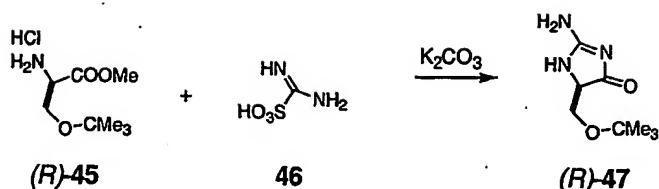
15



Scheme 12

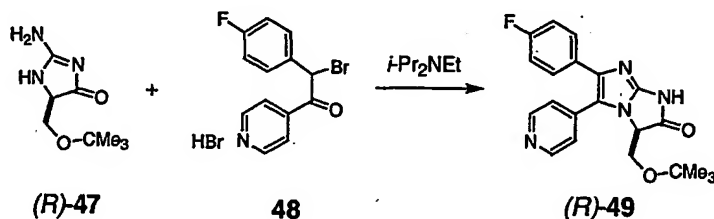
(*R*)-2-Amino-5-tert-butoxymethyl-1,5-dihydro-imidazol-4-one; (*R*)-**47**

98



Anhydrous K_2CO_3 (6.66 g, 48.3 mmol) was added to a solution of (R)-H-Ser(tBu)-OMeHCl [(R)-45] (10.21 g, 48.3 mmol) in water (30 mL). Then, sulfonic acid 46 (5.99 g, 48.3 mmol; prepared according to Miller *Synthesis* 5 1986, 777) was added in small portions over a period of 20 min. A suspension, which formed after 30 min, was stirred at r.t. for 3 days. The solid was filtered off, washed with small amount of water and dried in vacuum to afford (R)-47 (5.05 g, 56%) as white powder. ^1H NMR (250 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ 1.10 (s, 9H), 3.24 (dd, $J = 9.5, 7.4$ Hz, 1H), 3.53 (dd, $J = 9.5, 3.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.76 (dd, $J = 7.4,$ 10 3.0 Hz, 1H), 7.0 (bs, 2H), 7.63 (bs, 1H).

(R)-3-tert-Butoxymethyl-6-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-5-pyridin-4-yl-1H-imidazo[1,2-a]imidazol-2-one; (R)-49



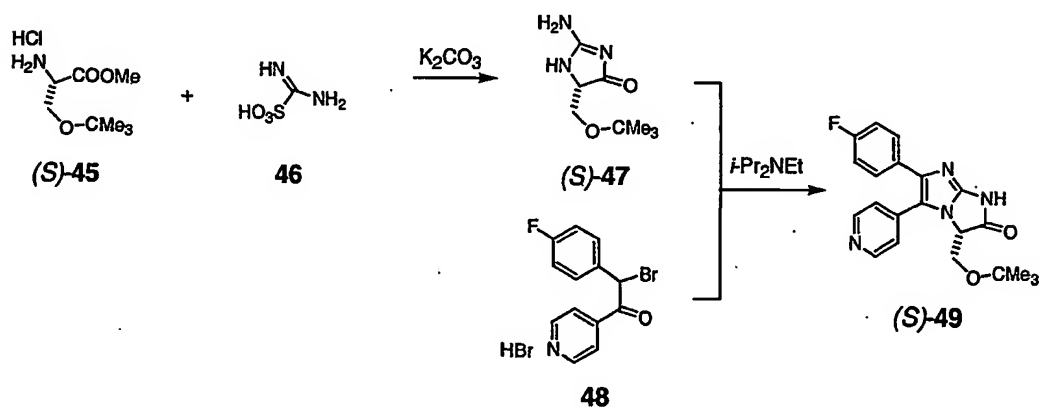
15

$i\text{-Pr}_2\text{NEt}$ (785 μL , 4.51 mmol) was added dropwise to stirred suspension of 48 (1.691 g, 4.51 mmol) in DMF (12.5 mL). A yellow solution was formed. Then, guanidine (R)-47 (835.1 mg, 4.51 mmol) was added in one portion. The mixture was sonicated at r.t. for 5 min. and dark red-brown solution, which was formed, 20 was stirred at r.t. overnight and concentrated in vacuum. The residue was evaporated with *p*-xylene (4x20 mL). Purification by means of SGC with AcOEt:MeOH as eluent in gradient (up to 7% MeOH) afforded 604.5 mg of pre-purified material. Further purification by PTLC with CHCl_3 :MeOH=9:1 as

eluent, and then with AcOEt as eluent afforded (*R*)-49 (42.8 mg, 3%) as colourless oil. ¹H NMR (250 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.18 (s, 9H), 3.66 (dd, *J* = 9.4, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 3.85 (dd, *J* = 9.4, 3.2 Hz, 1H), 4.55 (dd, *J* = 7.2, 3.2 Hz, 1H), 7.10 (t, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.39 (d, *J* = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 7.40 (bs, 1H), 7.44 (dd, *J* = 8.7, 5.3 Hz, 2H), 8.49 (d, *J* = 6.2 Hz, 2H).

10

Synthesis of example imidazo[1,2-a]imidazol-2-one (*S*)-49 (Scheme 13).

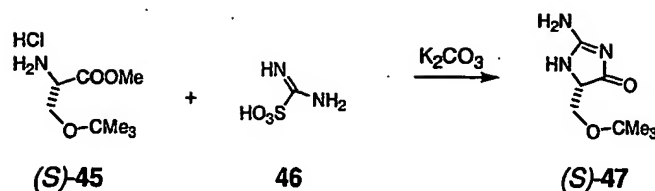


15

Scheme 13

(*S*)-2-Amino-5-tert-butoxymethyl-1,5-dihydro-imidazol-4-one; (*S*)-47

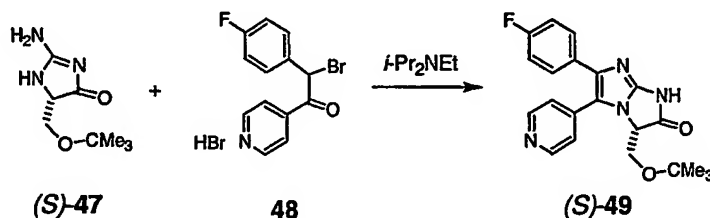
100



Anhydrous K_2CO_3 (1.38 g, 10.0 mmol) was added to a solution of (S)-H-Ser(tBu)-OMe·HCl [(S)-45] (2.117 g, 10.0 mmol) in water (10 mL). Then, sulfonic acid **46** (1.241 g, 10.0 mmol) was added in small portions over a
 5 period of 10 min. A suspension, which formed after 1 h, was stirred overnight at RT. The solid was filtered off, washed with small amount of water and dried in vacuum to afford (S)-**47** (652.4 mg, 35%) as white powder. ^1H NMR (250 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) δ 1.10 (s, 9H), 3.24 (dd, $J = 9.4, 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 3.54 (dd, $J = 9.4, 3.0$ Hz, 1H); 3.76 (dd, $J = 7.5, 3.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.0 (bs, 2H), 7.67 (bs, 1H).

10

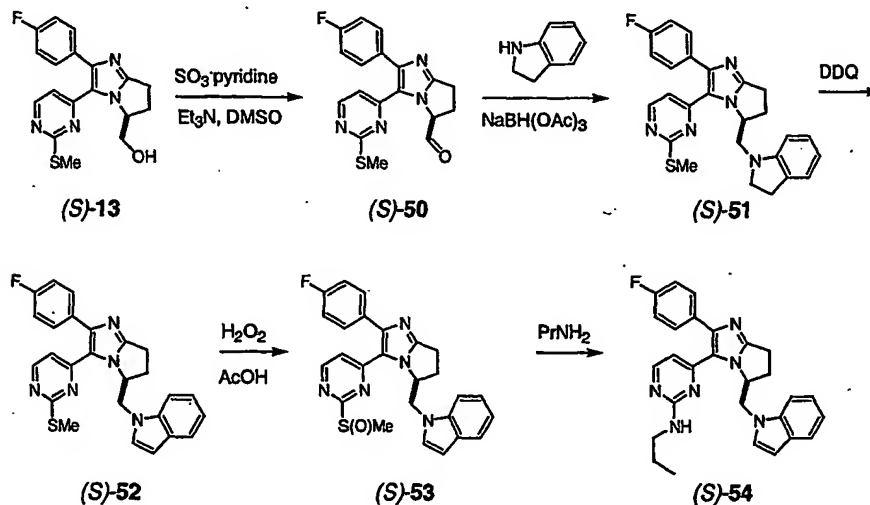
(S)-3-tert-Butoxymethyl-6-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-5-pyridin-4-yl-1H-imidazo[1,2-a]imidazol-2-one; (S)-**49**



$i\text{-Pr}_2\text{NEt}$ (94 μl , 0.54 mmol) was added dropwise to stirred suspension of **48**
 15 (202.5 mg, 0.54 mmol) in DMF (1.5 mL). A yellow solution was formed. Then, guanidine (S)-**47** (100.0 mg, 0.54 mmol) was added in one portion. The dark red-brown solution, which was formed, was stirred at r.t. overnight and concentrated in vacuum. The residue was evaporated with p -xylene (2x5 mL), dissolved in CH_2Cl_2 (20 mL), and washed with water. The organic solution was
 20 concentrated and separated by PTLC with AcOEt as eluent and then again by PTLC with CH_2Cl_2 :MeOH=19:1 as eluent to afford (S)-**49** (8.2 mg, 4%) as colourless oil. ^1H NMR (250 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 1.19 (s, 9H), 3.67 (dd, $J = 9.2, 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 3.86 (dd, $J = 9.2, 3.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.56 (dd, $J = 7.6, 3.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.11 (t, J

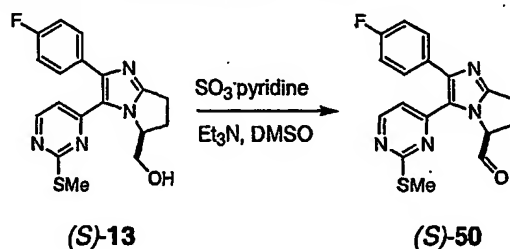
= 8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.35-7.49 (m, 4H), , 8.43 (bs, 1H), 8.49 (d, $J = 5.0$ Hz, 2H) ;
MS (APCI+) m/e 381 (M+H).

Synthesis of example indole derivative (S)-54 (Scheme 14).



Scheme 14

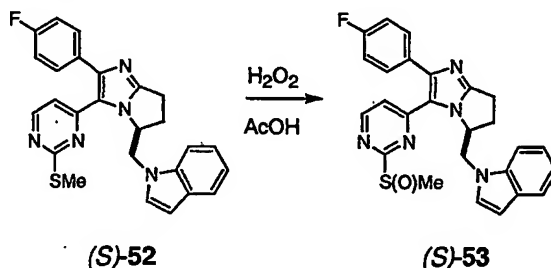
(S)-2-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-3-(2-methylsulfanyl-pyrimidin-4-yl)-6,7-dihydro-5H-pyrrolo[1,2-a]imidazole-5-carbaldehyde; (S)-50



- 10 A mixture of SO_3 pyridine complex (2.59 g, 16.3 mmol) in DMSO was stirred at r.t. for 10 min until a clear solution was formed. This solution was added in one portion to a mixture of alcohol (S)-13 (1.874 g, 5.26 mmol) and Et_3N (2.16 mL, 15.5 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (90 mL). The reaction mixture was then stirred at r.t. for 3.5 h until complete conversion of (S)-13 into (S)-50 was achieved (TLC control). The reaction was quenched by the addition of saturated aqueous NaHCO_3 . The mixture was diluted with AcOEt . The aqueous layer was
- 15

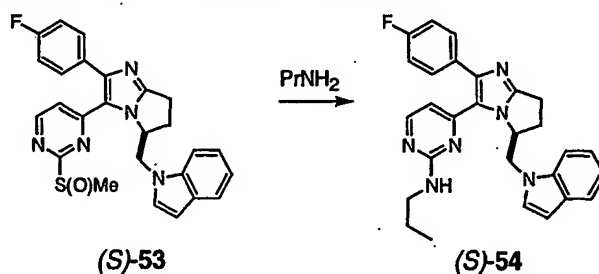
aqueous phosphate buffer pH 7.0 (0.87 mL). Then, the dark mixture was stirred at r.t. for 30 min and saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (20 mL) was added. Stirring was continued for 30 min. The organic layer was separated and the aqueous phase was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3x20 mL). Combined organic solutions were washed with brine, dried (MgSO₄), concentrated, and purified by means of SGC with CH₂Cl₂:AcOEt as eluent (in gradient) to afford (*S*)-52 (629 mg, 95%) as white foam. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.37-2.47 (m, 2H), 2.61 (s, 3H), 2.68-2.78 (m, 2H), 4.41 (dd, *J* = 14.8, 5.6 Hz, 1H), 4.48 (dd, *J* = 14.8, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 5.48 (m, 1H), 6.43 (d, *J* = 3.2 Hz, 1H), 6.67 (d, *J* = 5.4 Hz, 1H), 6.82 (d, *J* = 3.2 Hz, 1H), 7.05-7.13 (m, 1H), 7.10 (t, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.16-7.20 (m, 2H), 7.50 (dd, *J* = 8.7, 5.4 Hz, 2H), 7.55 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 8.20 (d, *J* = 5.4 Hz, 1H).

(*S*)-1-[2-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-3-(2-methanesulfinyl-pyrimidin-4-yl)-6,7-dihydro-5H-pyrrolo[1,2-*a*]imidazol-5-ylmethyl]-1H-indole; (*S*)-53



To a solution of (*S*)-52 (650 mg, 1.43 mmol) in glacial acetic acid (40 mL), was added 30% aqueous solution of H₂O₂ (800 μL, about 7.7 mmol). The mixture was stirred at r.t. for 2 days and concentrated at r.t. under high vacuum. The residue was separated between AcOEt (100 mL) and saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (100 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted with AcOEt (3x100 mL). Combined organic solutions were washed with brine, dried (MgSO₄), concentrated, and evaporated with *p*-xylene (2x10 mL) to afford crude (*S*)-53 (0.62 g, 92%), which was used in the preparation of (*S*)-54 without additional purification.

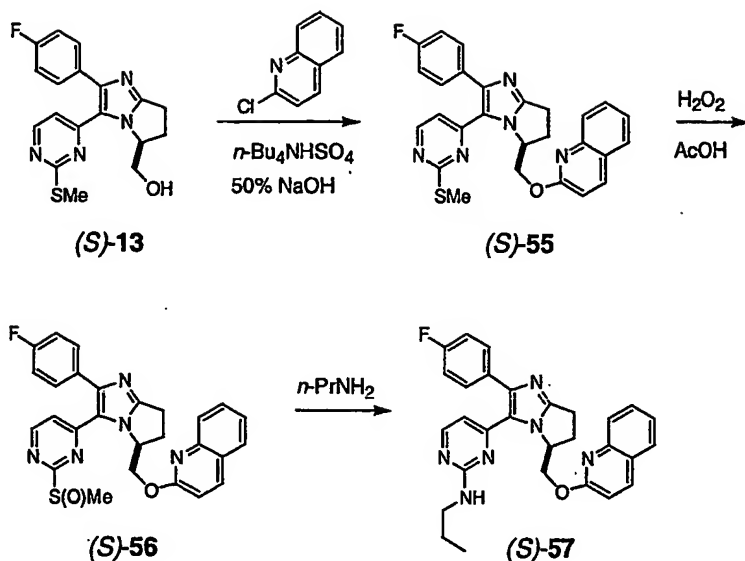
(S)-{4-[2-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-5-indol-1-ylmethyl-6,7-dihydro-5H-pyrrolo[1,2-a]imidazol-3-yl]-pyrimidin-2-yl}-propyl-amine; (S)-54



5 Neat *n*-PrNH₂ (2.16 mL, 26.3 mmol) was added to (*S*)-**53** (0.62 g, 1.32 mmol) and the mixture was stirred at r.t. overnight. The excess of *n*-PrNH₂ was evaporated in vacuum and the residue was separated by means of SGC with hexane-AcOEt as eluent (in gradient) to afford inhibitor (*S*)-**54** (418.8 mg, 68%) as white foam. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.04 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 3H),
10 1.69 (qt, *J* = 7.4, 7.0 Hz, 2H), 2.17 (bs, 1H), 2.43 (dd, *J* = 13.0, 8.9 Hz, 1H), 2.60-2.78 (m, 2H), 3.43 (td, *J* = 7.0, 5.9 Hz, 2H), 4.46 (bs, 2H), 5.13 (bs, 1H), 5.44 (dt, *J* = 7.8, 4.5 Hz, 1H), 6.41-6.45 (m, 2H), 6.63 (bs, 1H), 7.05-7.12 (m, 1H), 7.08 (t, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.16 (dd, *J* = 8.1, 6.4 Hz, 1H), 7.21 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.55 (dd, *J* = 8.6, 5.5 Hz, 2H), 7.58 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 8.06 (d, *J* = 5.3
15 Hz, 1H); MS (FAB+) *m/e* 467 (M+H).

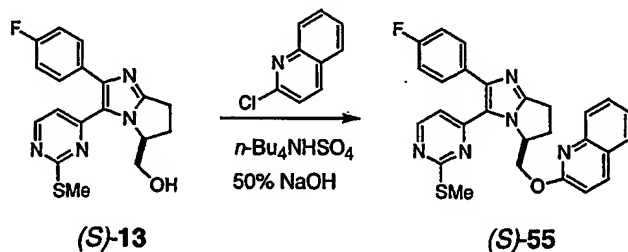
Synthesis of example quinoline derivative (S)-57 (Scheme 15).

105



Scheme 15

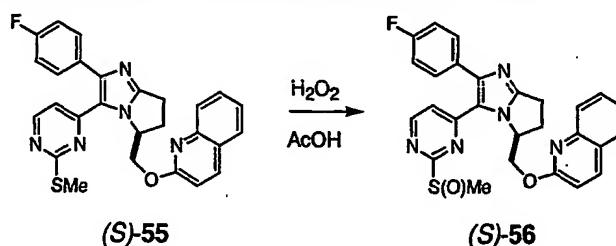
(S)-2-[2-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-3-(2-methylsulfanyl-pyrimidin-4-yl)-6,7-dihydro-5H-pyrrolo[1,2-a]imidazol-5-ylmethoxy]-quinoline; *(S)*-55



- 5 A mixture of alcohol *(S)*-13 (1.769 g, 4.97 mmol), 2-chloroquinoline (1.134 g, 6.93 mmol), *n*-Bu₄NHSO₄ (0.585 g, 1.72 mmol) and 50% aqueous NaOH (3.6 mL, ca 68 mmol) in benzene (52 mL) was stirred at r.t. overnight. The mixture was separated between water-benzene (50:50 mL). The aqueous phase was extracted with benzene (4x10 mL). Combined organic solutions were washed
- 10 with brine, concentrated, and separated by means of SGC with hexane-AcOEt as eluent (in gradient) to afford *(S)*-55 (1.22 g, 51%) as white foam. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.51 (s, 3H), 2.66-2.74 (m, 1H), 2.89-3.01 (m, 2H), 3.07-3.20 (m, 1H), 4.58 (dd, *J* = 11.4, 4.3 Hz, 1H), 4.92 (dd, *J* = 11.4, 4.3 Hz, 1H), 5.50 (dt, *J* = 7.8, 4.3 Hz), 6.64 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 6.74 (d, *J* = 5.4 Hz, 1H),

7.04 (t, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 2H), 7.34-7.39 (m, 1H), 7.37 (dd, $J = 8.7, 5.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.57 (ddd, $J = 8.4, 6.9, 1.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.66 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.69 (dd, $J = 8.1, 1.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.93 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 1H), 8.21 (d, $J = 5.4$ Hz, 1H).

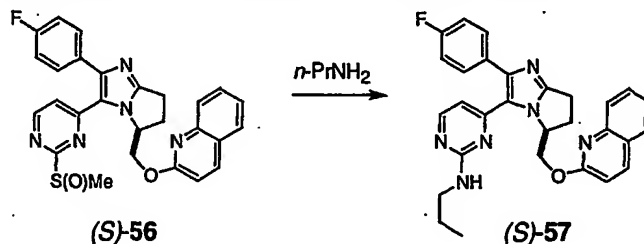
- 5 (S)-2-[2-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-3-(2-methanesulfinyl-pyrimidin-4-yl)-6,7-dihydro-5H-pyrrolo[1,2-a]imidazol-5-ylmethoxy]-quinoline; (S)-56



This compound was prepared from (S)-55 and $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2/\text{AcOH}$ in 86% yield following the method used for the synthesis of (S)-53.

10

- (S)-{4-[2-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-5-(quinolin-2-yloxymethyl)-6,7-dihydro-5H-pyrrolo[1,2-a]imidazol-3-yl]-pyrimidin-2-yl}-propyl-amine; (S)-57



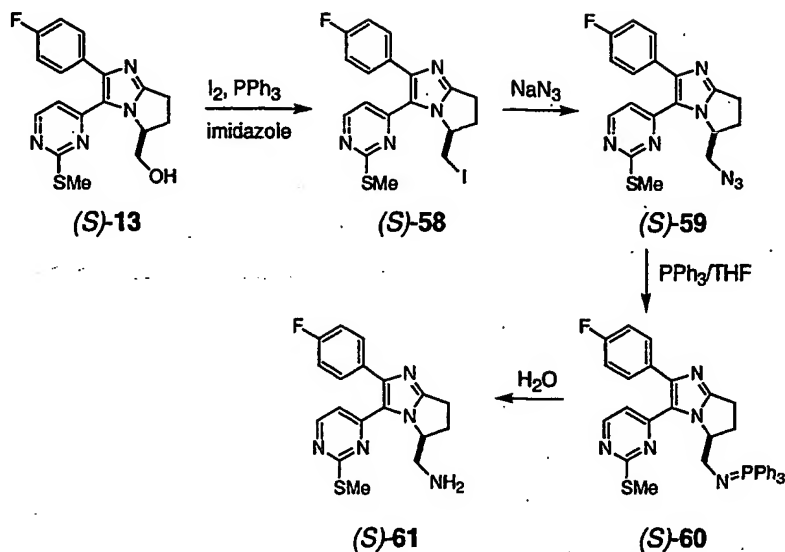
This compound was synthesised from (S)-56 and $n\text{-PrNH}_2$ using the general

- 15 method described for inhibitor (S)-54. Yield 59% of (S)-57 as white foam. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 0.91 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 3H), 1.51 (qt, $J = 7.4, 6.5$ Hz, 2H), 2.68 (m, 1H), 2.85-2.98 (m, 2H), 3.05-3.16 (m, 1H), 3.20-3.30 (m, 2H), 4.66 (dd, $J = 11.1, 4.5$ Hz, 1H), 4.85 (dd, $J = 11.1, 5.1$ Hz, 1H), 4.99 (bs, 1H), 5.45 (m, 1H), 6.39 (d, $J = 5.3$ Hz, 1H), 6.69 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.03 (t, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 2H), 7.37 (ddd, $J = 7.9, 7.1, 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.45 (dd, $J = 8.8, 5.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.59 (ddd, $J = 8.3, 7.1, 1.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.69 (dd, $J = 8.3, 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.72 (d, $J = 7.9$
- 20

Hz, 1H), 7.94 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 1H), 8.01 (d, $J = 5.3$ Hz, 1H); MS (ESP+) m/e 495 (M+H).

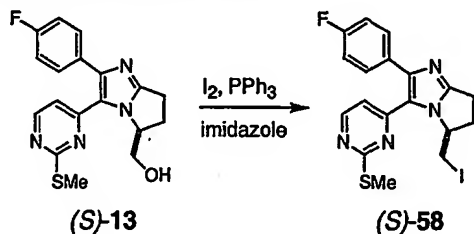
Synthesis of amine (S)-61

5



Scheme 16

(S)- 2-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-5-iodomethyl-3-(2-methylsulfonyl-pyrimidin-4-yl)-6,7-dihydro-5H-pyrrolo[1,2-a]imidazole; (S)-58



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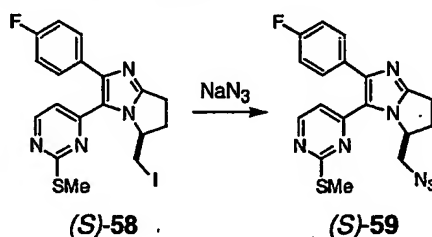
To the alcohol (S)-13 (1.00 g, 2.81 mmol) in anhydrous diethyl ether (110 mL) and anhydrous acetonitrile (36 mL) was added imidazole (0.76 g, 11.2 mmol), triphenylphosphine (2.95 g, 11.2 mmol) then iodine (2.14 g, 8.42 mmol) and the mixture stirred for 6 h. Saturated aqueous $NaHCO_3$ was added then

15 extracted with AcOEt (3x70 mL) and the combined organic extracts wash with

brine (70 mL), dried (MgSO_4) and concentrated. The residue was purified by SGC using 20% AcOEt:hexane (gradient) as the eluent to afford the iodide (S)-58 (1.29 g, 98%) as orange foam.

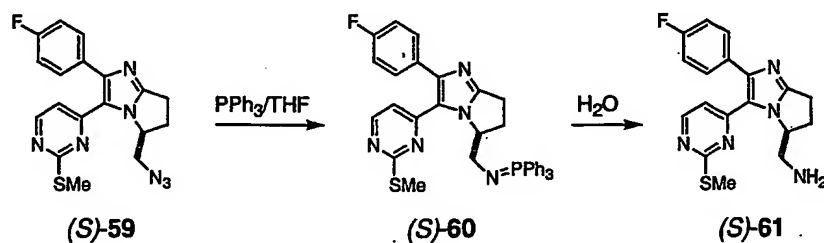
5

(S)- 5-Azidomethyl-2-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-3-(2-methylsulfonyl-pyrimidin-4-yl)-6,7-dihydro-5H-pyrrolo[1,2-a]imidazole; (S)-59



To a solution of the iodide (S)-58 (1.29 g, 2.77 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (11.0 mL) was added NaN_3 (0.90 g, 13.8 mmol) and the reaction mixture stirred for 3 days. The solvent was evaporated and the product purified by SGC using 40% AcOEt:hexane (gradient) as eluent to give the azide (S)-59 (961 mg, 91%) as a white foam.

15 (S)-C-[2-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-3-(2-methylsulfonyl-pyrimidin-4-yl)-6,7-dihydro-5H-pyrrolo[1,2-a]imidazol-5-yl]-methylamine; (S)-61



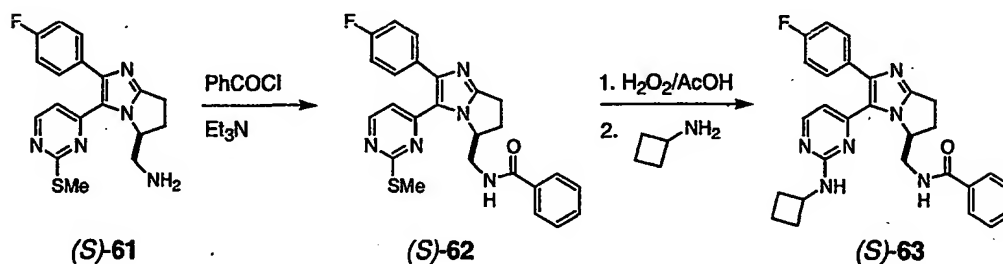
To the azide (S)-59 (0.90 g, 2.36 mmol) in anhydrous THF (18 mL) was added PPh_3 (1.24 g, 4.72 mmol) and the reaction mixture stirred for 5 h at r.t. and then heated at reflux for 2 h. Water (1.8 mL) was added and the reaction mixture stirred at r.t. for 20 h and then refluxed for 45 min. The mixture was concentrated and the residue was evaporated with toluene (150 mL). The

20

resulting crude oil was purified by SGC using AcOEt and subsequently CH_2Cl_2 :MeOH as eluent in gradient (up to 10% MeOH) to give (*S*)-**61** as a colourless oil which formed a white foam (775 mg, 92%) on drying in high vacuum.

5

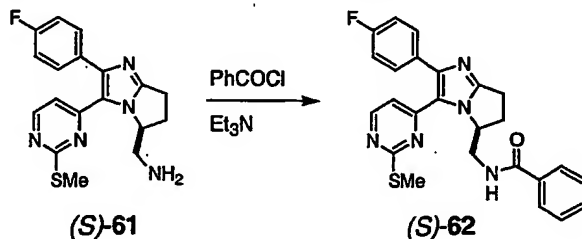
Synthesis of amide (*S*)-**63**



Scheme 17

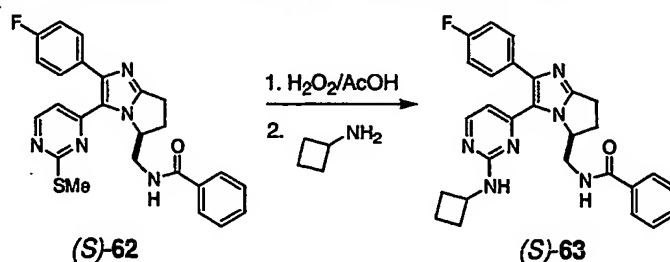
10

(*S*)-*N*-[2-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-3-(2-methylsulfanyl-pyrimidin-4-yl)-6,7-dihydro-5H-pyrrolo[1,2-a]imidazol-5-ylmethyl]-benzamide; (*S*)-**62**



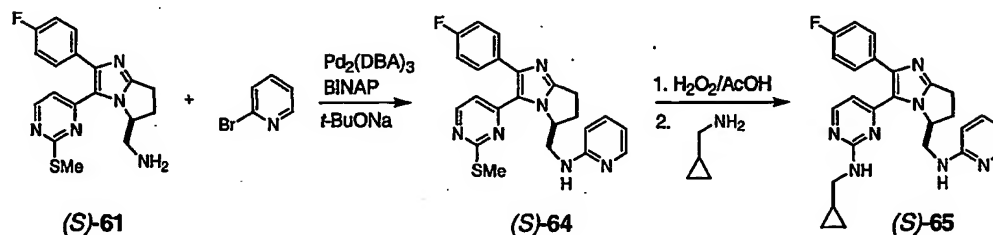
To a solution of the amine (*S*)-**62** (135 mg, 0.38 mmol) in THF (2.0 mL) was added Et₃N (79 μL , 0.57 mmol) followed by dropwise addition of benzoyl chloride (66 μL , 0.57 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 0.5 h, poured onto saturated NaHCO₃ (50 mL) and extracted with AcOEt (3x50 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated. The residue was purified by SGC with AcOEt:hexane=1:1 as to give the amide (*S*)-**62** as a white solid (133 mg, 76%).

(*S*)- *N*-[3-(2-Cyclobutylamino-pyrimidin-4-yl)-2-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-6,7-dihydro-5*H*-pyrrolo[1,2-*a*]imidazol-5-ylmethyl]-benzamide; (*S*)-63



- 5 Following the methods used for the synthesis of (*S*)-53 and (*S*)-54, sulphide (*S*)-62 was converted into (*S*)-63 (24% overall yield); light orange oil. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.55-2.00 (m, 4H), 2.20-2.55 (m, 3H), 2.65-3.05 (m, 3H), 4.33 (sextet, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 5.17 (m, 1H), 6.32 (d, *J* = 5.3 Hz, 1H), 7.00 (m, 2H), 7.34 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.34 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.45 (m, 3H), 7.50-7.65
- 10 (bs, 2H), (m, 5H), 7.98 (d, *J* = 9.1 Hz, 1H); MS (ESP+) *m/z* 483.4.

Synthesis of 2-aminopyridine derivative (*S*)-65

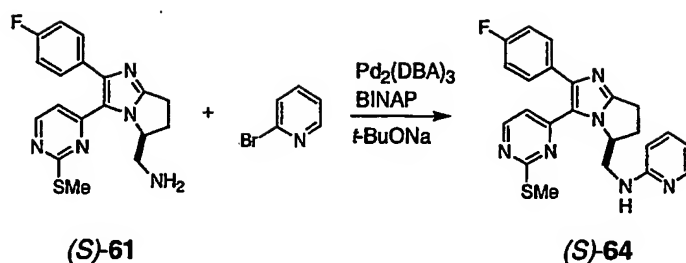


Scheme 18

15

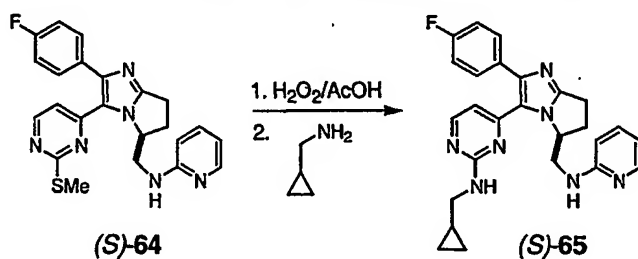
(*S*)- [2-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-3-(2-methylsulfanyl-pyrimidin-4-yl)-6,7-dihydro-5*H*-pyrrolo[1,2-*a*]imidazol-5-ylmethyl]-pyridin-2-yl-amine; (*S*)-64

111



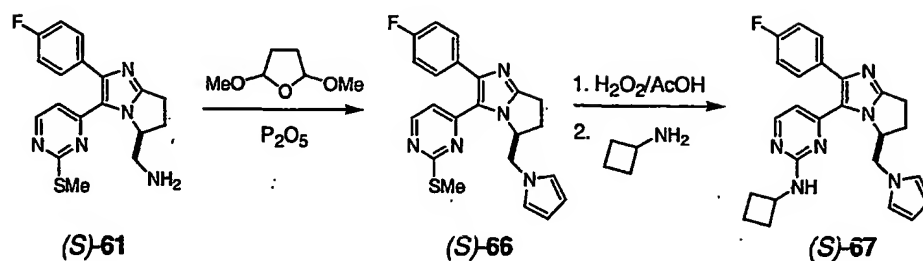
To a solution of the amine (S)-61 (579 mg, 1.63 mmol) in anhydrous toluene (5.8 mL) was added 2-bromopyridine (51.7 μL , 0.54 mmol), *tris*(dibenzylideneacetone)dipalladium (0) (13.4 mg, 14.6 μmol), (+)-BINAP (13.5 mg, 21.7 μmol) and *t*-BuONa (78.4 mg, 0.82 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at r.t. for 13 h, heated at 70 °C for 1.5 h, and then at 80 °C for 2 h. After cooling the mixture was separated by SGC with AcOEt:MeOH as eluent in gradient (up to 10% MeOH) to afford (S)-64 (192 mg, 27%) as a white foam. Further elution with 5% of MeOH in CH_2Cl_2 gave recovered unreacted amine (S)-61 (403 mg, 70%).

(S)- Cyclopropylmethyl-{4-[2-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-5-(pyridin-2-ylaminomethyl)-6,7-dihydro-5H-pyrrolo[1,2-a]imidazol-3-yl]-pyrimidin-2-yl}-amine; (S)-65



Following the methods used for the synthesis of (S)-53 and (S)-54, sulphide (S)-64 was converted into (S)-65 (20% overall yield); light orange foam. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 0.15-0.35 (m, 2H), 0.45-0.65 (m, 2H), 1.09 (m, 1H), 1.70-2.00 (bs, NH), 2.51 (m, 1H), 2.70-3.40 (m, 5H), 3.45-3.65 (bs, NH), 3.78 (m, 1H), 5.15 (bs, 1H), 6.19 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 6.39 (d, J = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 6.56 (m, 1H), 7.04 (t, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.35 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 7.52 (dd, J = 8.8, 5.5 Hz, 2H), 8.05 (m, 1H+NH); MS (ESP+) m/z 456.3 (M+H).

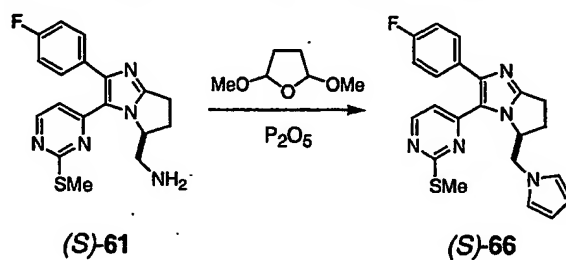
Synthesis of pyrrole derivative (S)-67



Scheme 19

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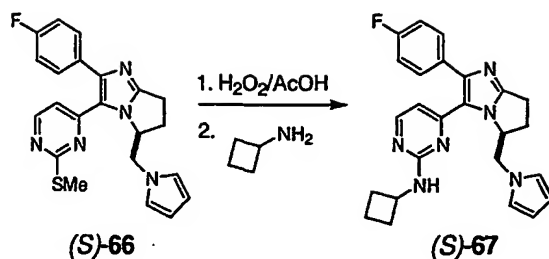
(S)-2-(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-3-(2-methylsulfonyl-pyrimidin-4-yl)-5-pyrrol-1-ylmethyl-6,7-dihydro-5H-pyrrolo[1,2-a]imidazole; (S)-66



To a suspension of phosphorus pentoxide (20.0 mg, 0.14 mmol) in anhydrous toluene (2.0 mL) was added the amine (S)-61 (50 mg, 0.14 mmol) followed by 2,5-dimethoxytetrahydrofuran (27.4 μ L, 0.21 mmol), and the reaction mixture heated at 110 °C for 3 h. More 2,5-dimethoxytetrahydrofuran (1.00 mL, 7.66 mmol) was added and the heating continued for further 2 h. Purification by PTLTLC with AcOEt as eluent and evaporation with toluene (2x50 mL) gave (S)-66 (35 mg, 61%) as a white foam.

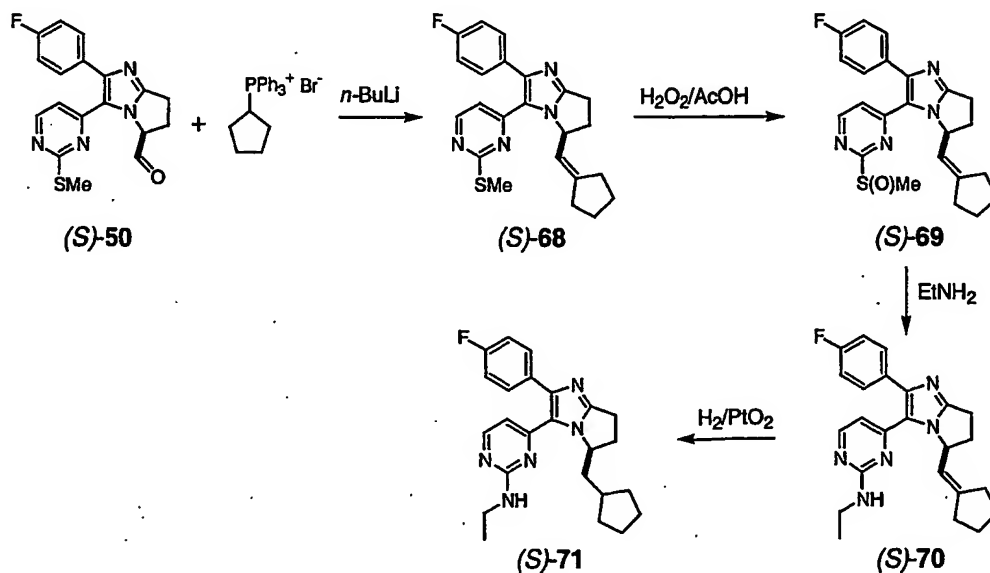
(S)-Cyclobutyl-{4-[2-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-5-pyrrol-1-ylmethyl-6,7-dihydro-5H-pyrrolo[1,2-a]imidazol-3-yl]-pyrimidin-2-yl}-amine; (S)-67

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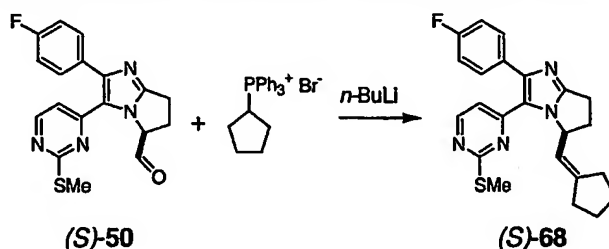
Following the methods used for the synthesis of (S)-53 and (S)-54, sulphide (S)-66 was converted into (S)-67 (23% overall yield); light orange foam. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 1.5-2.2 (m, 5H), 2.25-2.48 (m, 3H), 2.50-2.80 (m, 2H), 4.06 (m, 1H), 4.26 (d, $J = 14.5$ Hz, 1H), 4.41 (sextet, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 5.21 (m, 1H+NH), 6.03 (m, 2H), 6.23 (bs, 2H), 6.44 (m, $J = 5.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.01 (t, $J = 10.7$ Hz, 2H), 7.48 (dd, $J = 8.8, 5.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.99 (m, $J = 5.2$ Hz, 1H); MS (ESP+) m/z 429.3 (M+H).

10 Synthesis of cyclopentane derivative (S)-71



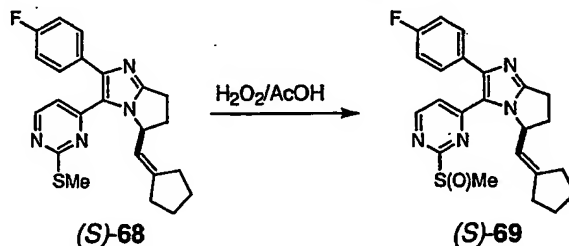
Scheme 20

(*S*)-5-Cyclopentylidenemethyl-2-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-3-(2-methylsulfonyl-pyrimidin-4-yl)-6,7-dihydro-5H-pyrrolo[1,2-*a*]imidazole; (*S*)-68



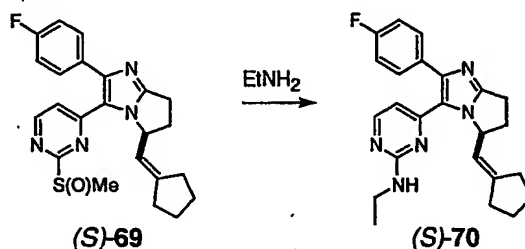
A solution of cyclopentyltriphenylphosphonium bromide (639 mg, 1.55 mmol) in THF (20 mL) was cooled to -78 °C and treated dropwise with 1.6 M solution of *n*-BuLi in THF (0.97 mL, 1.55 mmol). When the addition was complete the solution was stirred at r.t. for 2 h to give a dark solution. This was cooled to -78 °C and treated dropwise with a solution of (*S*)-50 (500 mg, 1.41 mmol) in THF (10 mL). When the addition was complete the solution was stirred at r.t. for 48 h, poured into saturated aqueous NH₄Cl (20 mL) and extracted with diethyl ether (3x20 mL). The combined organic extracts were dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated to give an orange oil which was purified by SGC using AcOEt:hexane as eluent in gradient (up to 40% AcOEt) to give the alkene (*S*)-68 (401 mg, 70%) as a light orange oil.

(*S*)-5-Cyclopentylidenemethyl-2-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-3-(2-methanesulfinyl-pyrimidin-4-yl)-6,7-dihydro-5H-pyrrolo[1,2-*a*]imidazole; (*S*)-69



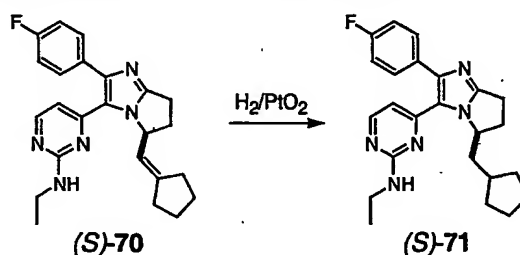
Following the method used for (*S*)-53, compound (*S*)-68 (392 mg, 0.96 mmol) was converted into (*S*)-69 (347 mg, 85%), light orange foam.

(S)-{4-[5-Cyclopentylidenemethyl-2-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-6,7-dihydro-5H-pyrrolo[1,2-a]imidazol-3-yl]-pyrimidin-2-yl}-ethyl-amine; (S)-70



- 5 Product (*S*)-**69** (87.0 mg, 206 μ mol) was dissolved in 2.0 M solution of ethylamine in THF (2.0 mL, 4.0 mmol) and the solution was kept at r.t. for 18h. The volatiles were removed in vacuum and the residue was separated by PTLC with CH_2Cl_2 :MeOH=19:1 as eluent to give (*S*)-**70** as a white foam (33.0 mg, 40%).

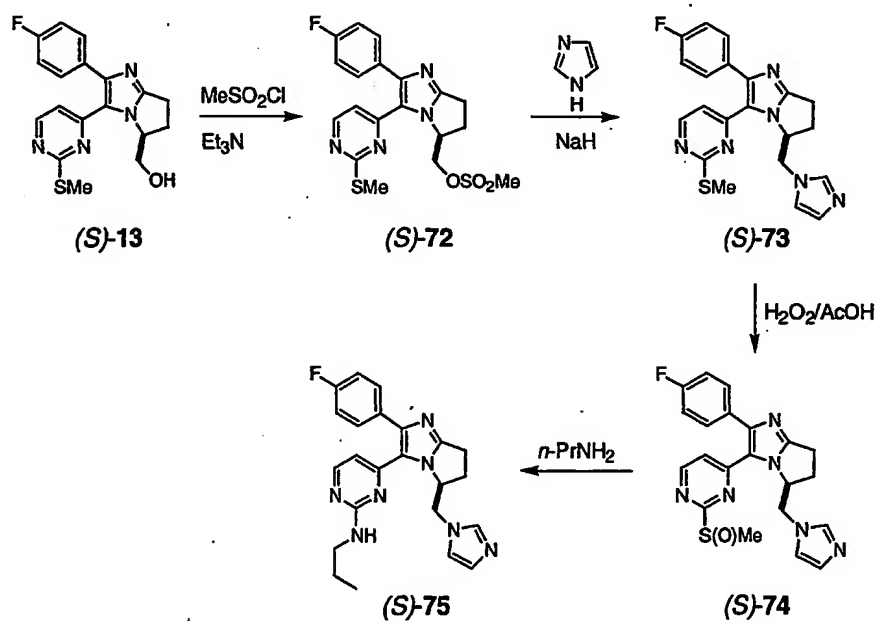
(S)-{4-[5-Cyclopentylmethyl-2-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-6,7-dihydro-5H-pyrrolo[1,2-a]imidazol-3-yl]-pyrimidin-2-yl}-ethyl-amine; (S)-71



- To a solution of the alkene (*S*)-**70** (20 mg, 49.6 μmol) in AcOEt (15 mL) was added platinum (IV) oxide catalyst (1.14 mg, 5.0 μmol) and the reaction mixture was de-aerated by placing under vacuum and purging with hydrogen (5x). It was then stirred overnight under hydrogen, the old catalyst filtered and fresh catalyst added (1.14 mg, 5.0 μmol) and the reaction mixture stirred again overnight. This procedure was repeated once more with stirring overnight then the catalyst was filtered off and the solvent evaporated. The residual orange oil was purified by PTLC (60% AcOEt in hexane) to give (*S*)-**71** as a clear oil (16

mg, 80%) which turned into a white foam on placing under high vacuum. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 0.7-1.10 (m, 2H), 1.17 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3H), 1.30-1.80 (m, 9H), 2.33 (m, 1H), 2.60-3.00 (m, 3H), 3.30-3.60 (m, 2H), 4.93 (m, 1H), 4.97 (bs, NH), 6.35 (d, $J = 5.2$ Hz, 1H), 6.96 (t, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 2H), 7.46 (dd, $J = 8.8, 5.5$ Hz, 2H), 8.00 (d, $J = 5.2$ Hz, 1H); MS (ESP+) m/z 406.1 (M+H).

Synthesis of imidazol-1-yl derivative (S)-75



Scheme 21